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WEST FAILS TO RESPOND TO EAST'S FORCE REDUCTION PROPOSALS

LD121240Y Moscow TASS in English 1228 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, October 12, TASS--A new meeting was held in camera at the talks on mutual force and arms reductions in central Europe at Hofburg Palace here today. It was addressed by Ambassador Ernest Jung, the leader of the FRG delegation. As a TASS correspondent was told in circles of the negotiators, the Western representative failed to give a concrete and clear-cut answer to the proposals of the socialist countries of June 8, setting forth in the main the context of a future agreement on troop and arms reductions in central Europe. These proposals hold special significance because they take into account in constructive spirit certain positive elements of the Western concept. It is said in these circles that the tactics of delay, followed by the NATO delegations in the course of the 16th round, finds expression in the fact that the Western representatives exaggerate the existing difficulties and differences of position of the sides. This was evidenced specifically by today's statement of the FRG delegation who, as the pressmen were told, devoted his statement to data concerning the numerical strength of the armed forces.

Such a tactic in no way contributes to the progress of the Vienna dialog. The peoples who hold dear peace and security in Europe expect the talks to produce concrete results and to make a contribution toward supplementing political detente with measures in the military field.

CSSR ENVOY TO VIENNA ARMS REDUCTION TALKS INTERVIEWED

LD131034Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[I. Melnikov dispatch: "It Is the West's Turn"]

[Text] Vienna, 12 October--The scheduled session at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was held today in Vienna's Hofburg Palace. E. Jung (FRG) spoke at the session on behalf of the Western delegations. At the end of the session Ambassador E. Keblusek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation, said in a talk with your correspondent:

Now that the fifth anniversary of the beginning of the Vienna talks is merely 2 weeks away, I would like to point to an event that happened at one of the first meetings in Vienna. Socialist states then proposed a program of reduction of military potentials in the heartland of Europe. If the West had shown goodwill and realism then, the Europeans would have ushered in 1978 having less stockpiles of armaments and with their forces being reduced by nearly 3000,000 . The easing of tensions in the military sphere in central Europe, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation said, was hampered by the Western side which is now seeking to disturb the balance of forces existing in the region. This purpose is served by the groundless assertion about "considerable numerical superiority" of land forces of the Warsaw Pact countries and adoption of NATO program on the arms race.

But socialist countries will continue conducting persistently the course at detente. The 8 June initiative of the GDR, Poland, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia proves the realism of the policy of the Warsaw Pact countries. Their proposals used constructively all the positive elements that were contained in the stand of the West. It is not accidental that delegations of NATO countries themselves admit that the joint June initiative of the Eastern partners in the talks is important for drawing up a future agreement. Now that there exists the basis for agreement, that realistic proposals of socialist states are on the table of the Vienna talks, the West is expected to say its word, said the head of the Czechoslovak delegation.

WEST DELAY OF EEC-CEMA COOPERATION POLITICAL, NOT JURIDICAL

LD132008Y Moscow TASS in English 1903 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

["CMEA-EEC: Possibilities For Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 13, TASS--Valeriy Kuznetsov, a TASS commentator, writes

The CMEA Executive Committee at the recent meeting in Ulaanbaatar again declared for the conclusion of an agreement between the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) and the European Economic Community (EEC). "The Executive Committee holds, the communique says, that the conclusion of the suggested framework agreement will be an important factor in establishing and developing relations between the CMEA and the CMEA member states, on the one hand, and the EEC and the EEC member states, on the other, as well as between each of them and the member countries of the other organisation."

The initiative toward establishing official relations between the CMEA and the EEC is known to have been taken by socialist countries. The EEC's initial reaction was on the whole positive. But when it was time to start elaborating concrete steps to implement those sections of the Final Act of the European conference which concern economic cooperation, in EEC countries there began talk of "difficulties" including those of juridical nature, which allegedly arise from "the CMEA's lack of necessary legal capacity..."

Do the matters stand in this way in reality?

The states which cooperate in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance retain the fullness of real power. In the conditions of socialist society an international organisation is a form of promotion of the development of systematic inter-state contacts and becomes their organising centre.

In recent years the ever growing economic scientific and technical cooperation prompted the participants in the CMEA to widen the competence of its bodies. The latest wording of the CMEA charter contains several basically new provisions connected with the expansion of the CMEA's functions at the stage of implementation of the comprehensive programme for socialist economic integration. In the new wording of Article Three there appeared a point on the Council's powers "to conclude international agreements with the Council's member states, with other countries and international organisations." Article Twelve has an addition which specifies that the Council itself determines the character and forms of its relations with other international organisations in accordance with arrangements with them, "through conclusion of agreements, in particular".

These additions and specifications of the CMEA Charter reflected more adequately the de facto state of affairs. Since the adoption of the comprehensive programme the Council has already concluded many agreements with international organisations and individual countries including capitalist and developing ones.

Of course, if one approaches the CMEA Charter with the Rome Treaty standards, one can say that it has no formula adequate to Articles Three and 113 of the Rome Treaty. But does it mean that the CMEA and the EEC and their members cannot establish relations between themselves in the field of mutual trade? No, it does not.

Such relations can be established, and socialist countries repeatedly and at various levels stated that. The CMEA members states did not mean to pursue a "common trade policy" in the sense of the Rome Treaty, i.e., be fenced off from the rest of the world by a high customs barrier, practise protectionism, and so on.

As for the legal capacity of the Council to be a party to a multilateral agreement specifically on trade matters, Point One of Article Three of the Charter says that the CMEA "assists the Council's member states in the elaboration, coordination and carrying out of joint activities in the field of the development of goods turnover and exchange of services among the Council's member states and with other countries". In the process of elaboration of a future trade agreement the member countries may entrust the Council to assume the accomplishment of certain tasks connected with the realisation of the agreement. The amount of tasks entrusted to the Council is decided jointly. It is important to take into consideration that too, far from all matters which may become the subject of such an agreement were transferred to the authority of the EEC bodies by the EEC member states, too. [sentence as received]

In the draft agreement handed over on behalf of the CMEA it is suggested, in particular, to improve the conditions of trade on the basis of the most favoured nation treatment, to take measures to prevent damage to the internal markets, to improve credit relations, to develop cooperation in the field of standardisation, environmental protection, statistics, economic prognostication, etc. Owing to the fact that the EEC may act on its own behalf not on all the enumerated questions the draft agreement envisages that the parties to the future agreement will be the CMEA and the CMEA member states, on the one hand, the EEC and EEC member states, on the other.

Thus, the CMEA and the EEC have all the necessary juridical prerequisites for concluding an agreement. And the causes why the solution of the question is being delayed in the West are far from the being juridical, as some people try to prove, but purely political ones.

SOCIALIST NEWS AGENCIES CONFERENCE ENDS IN MOSCOW

LD1213102 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[Text] Moscow, 12 Oct, TASS--A conference of the leaders of the news and press agencies of the socialist countries was held in Moscow 10-12 October.

Its participants discussed various aspects of cooperation among the fraternal agencies, their role in informing world public opinion on the peaceable policy of the countries of the socialist community, aimed at stopping the arms race, strengthening general security, easing international tension and averting the danger of a nuclear war.

The conferees shared their experience of news reporting on the achievements of the socialist countries and of bilateral and multilateral cooperation among fraternal news agencies.

The conference was attended by the leading officials of the news agencies of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The leading officials of the news agencies were received by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Leonid Zamyatin and Yevgeniy Tyazhelnikov, heads of departments of the CPSU Central Committee, were present at the meeting.

G.L. Smirnov and V.M. Falin, first deputy chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments, and V.N. Sevruk, CPSU Central Committee department deputy chief, took part in the work of the conference.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD151800Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

["International Observers Roundtable" with Yevgeniy Grigoryev, Stanislav Kondrashov and Aleksandr Kaverznev--not further identified]

[Text] [Kaverznev] Good day comrades. We are focusing our main attention today on the development of Soviet-American relations and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the problems of a Near East settlement and the situation in China. Yevgeniy Yevgeniyevich Grigoryev will then talk about Spain, and Stanislav Nikolayevich Kondrashov will share his impressions of his trip to Ethiopia. Both of my colleagues have only just returned from these countries. Let us turn our attention first to a question connected with the resolution of which now is the further political and economic strengthening of the socialist community.

CEMA Special Purpose Programs

The members of CEMA have been planning long-term special purpose programs for the coming decade. The idea was first founded by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress.

Three such programs were approved at the recent session. The first involves extraction and production of power, fuel and raw materials; the second program covers agriculture and the food industry; and the third covers mechanical engineering. Another two programs are being worked out. The fourth is connected with cooperation in the production of consumer goods and the fifth covers transport. These two latter programs will be examined at next year's CEMA session which will also be the jubilee one--devoted to CEMA's 30th anniversary. Last week in the fraternal countries there was not a single organ of the press or radio station which did not discuss the special purpose programs that were adopted. Why has such attention been shown to them? We would seem to have gotten used to all the possible forms of cooperation.

It is a question of the most cardinal matters; it means a very serious reconstruction is being organized in many branches of production. Here is an example from the sphere of power engineering. By the beginning of the planned period--1980--10 percent of our community's power needs will be covered by atomic power stations. From this moment the development of atomic energy will become our main thrust. The shares of oil of fraternal countries in the balance of fuel and power will be reduced; therefore we are reinforcing the positive general world tendency in this matter and are protecting our community from an energy crisis. If one talks of provisions problems, then CEMA countries are resolving it more quickly than in other world regions. Average per capita world agricultural production, it is calculated, increased after 1960 by 7 percent--in the developing capitalist countries it rose by 19 percent, but in our community it rose by 31 percent. Opportunities for efficient land husbandry and livestock farming in our countries are far from exhausted and this is what the second program is aiming at.

Finally, it is understandable that all the industries from grain production to atomic power need a huge amount of new machines. It is necessary to carefully expand work cooperation among the community states so as to avoid duplication and, wasting of effort, and to obtain everything needed. The next two 5-year plans must become, for members, a period of most intensive development, specialization and cooperation in production. This question was given serious attention at this summers' Crimea meetings. These are presently our general efforts in the economic sphere.

Soviet-American Relations, SALT

The foreign policies of the fraternal countries are also, as is well known, worked out jointly, and presently the agreed aims are clearly reflected in the desire to return Soviet-American relations to their normal course.

[Grigoryev] Yes, within the confines of these relations there is undoubtedly one of the most pressing and perturbing problems--the fate of Soviet-American talks on strategic arms limitation. Everyone understands how important it is to achieve limiting of the most dangerous means of mass destruction and then to go to a further reduction in nuclear arsenals. After the summer break, talks were held on this problem in Washington. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister for foreign affairs, noted that they were both full of initiatives and useful. They will be continued during the forthcoming Moscow visit of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance. Such dynamic diplomatic developments are nowadays prompting many foreign observers to make quite optimistic forecasts. For example, the London GUARDIAN wrote last Thursday that the talks on conclusion of the second phase of SALT have entered the final stage. The American press is calculating the potential timetable for the completion of work on the new agreement. For example, NEWSWEEK considers that this work could be finished by the year's end. After certain moves in the right direction some optimism is possibly appropriate.

In general, it is beneficial to the atmosphere, and, in any case, it does not hinder proceedings. However, on the other hand, one must not close one's eyes to the real state of affairs. The SALT-II accord, or the talks on the limitation of strategic weapons, cannot be considered as being practically wrapped up. The moves I mentioned are not yet sufficient for this. Moreover, talks have reached the point when one question is connected with a second--the second with a third and so on. And they, naturally, must be discussed as an entity. This is not easy. So much depends on how firmly the U.S. leaders will stand on the positions they declared during the last talks in Washington. In other words, will a realistic and weighted position prevail in the United States?

In my opinion--well, it can perhaps be called the question of questions. Surely it must be said that prospects for completion of work on SALT-II alone are already prompting mobilization by opponents of detente. The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR wrote on 11 October that the conservatives' opposition to the 2d phase of the treaty limiting strategic weapons was already noticeable. This opposition, the newspaper continued, appeared even before the elaboration of final details, and some people believe that in U.S. politics emotional reproaches might again be aimed against President Carter for his so-called soft line regarding communism.

[Kondrashov] I agree, Yevgeniy Yevgeniyevich, that this weighted cautionary attitude to optimism which can be seen on both sides is no accident. The talks' 6-year path has taught us to be careful. And how many times (?has caution been justified)?

Opposition to the Soviet-American agreement on the limiting of strategic arms is very noticeably letting itself be known on Capitol Hill and in the U.S. House and Senate.

True, in recent weeks, it has somewhat fallen off, but it has not disappeared. It is waiting for the right moment and a suitable pretext. One must remember that the present administration panders to this opposition--playing checkers--with the hawks and with the advocates of military industrial complex, such as Senator Henry Jackson.

[Kaverznev] For example, the active so-called Committee on the Present Danger has once more appeared. It has demanded that the government begin production of a new strategic bomber, begin the neutron bomb production, create a new program of air defense, accelerate the development of a new tank for NATO, and so on and so forth.

[Grigoryev] The Appropriations Committees of the U.S. Congress has approved the new bill for military funding for the next financial year. It is a record sum--$117.5 billion. The U.S. press is daily reporting cruise missiles tests, and the development of new types of mass destruction weapons, such as the ray weapon. Recently, the U.S. Senate earmarked large funds for the continuation of work on preparations for neutron bomb production, one of the most barbarous and inhuman means for the mass destruction of people. How can one understand the Pentagon's current mobilization, a very large-scale operation that began on 10 October. In general, one can see that the military games of the United States are continuing. Meanwhile, in the United States there are many people who see the danger of such a development. I would like to cite, for example, the work, which has just come out, of a Boston research group. It has issued a book under the title "The New Strategy of Military Expenditure."

The authors warn--and I quote--that, if such intricate expressions as the triad, parity of basic elements, forward-based defense, flexible response and demonstration of might continue to occupy a dominant position in U.S. military plans, as is currently the case, the United States may run up against two serious dangers: First, the need from time to time to interfere in events, which can lead to new Vietnams; and second a nuclear catastrophe. I rather think this is a most timely warning to those U.S. circles who adhere to senseless stances.

Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. Talks

[Kaverznev] Our next main topic of international life concerns the Egyptian-Israeli talks. Stanislav Nikolayevich.

[Kondrashov] This week--to be precise on 12 October--talks opened between Egyptian and Israeli delegations on elaborating and concluding a peace treaty between these two countries. This is to give concrete expression to Camp David. Let me remind you that one of the two documents signed by As-Sadat and Begin and witnessed by U.S. President Carter, is called A Framework for Concluding a Peace Treaty Between Egypt and Israel. It is within this framework that the present Washington talks will be held. The aim is to conclude a peace treaty in no more than 2 months. This also stems from Camp David and the commitments undertaken there. The place for the talks is Washington which is no accident. This means under U.S. supervision and, if need be, U.S. pressure. The Israeli delegation is led by Moshe Dayan, the foreign affairs minister, and the Egyptian delegation by Gen Hasan 'Ali, the defense minister.

Why is this? It is because President as-Sadat has not had time yet to provide himself with a new foreign minister. Kamil, the former foreign minister, resigned precisely on the day that the Camp David agreement was signed--obviously not wishing to be a participant in it.

The Camp David documents have been analyzed in detail and I would not want to go over them again, but one point is worth considering: The true value of As-Sadat's assurances and vows has been revealed--and there were dozens of them after his trip to Jerusalem in November last year--for instance that he would never agree to a separate deal, that the accusation that he was pursuing a separatist course was slander, and that, as Allah can see, he is trying to achieve only and solely an all-encompassing settlement. Now in Washington they sat down at the table with the specific aim of concluding a separate deal. From a moral viewpoint treachery is, to put it mildly, not very attractive, but it not only has moral content but also, material content--securing one's own interests at the expense of others. By concluding the separate peace treaty with Israel, Cairo is managing to get for itself more or less suitable conditions for Israel's departure from the Sinai Peninsula, but who must pay Israel for this? The other Arab countries involved in the conflict--Syria, Jordan, Lebanon and above all, the Palestinian Arabs. By separately agreeing to peace and deserting and leaving the front bare, Egypt is leaving them to face Israel alone, which gets stronger and stronger. The Camp David agreements regarding Sinai and its return to Egypt are more or less defined, but as regards the West Bank of Jordan, the Gaza Strip and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians, they are very vague to say the least. This vagueness is intentionally designed so that Israel may interpret them to its own advantage and at the outset from a position of strength. As regard the Golan Heights, which were seized from Syria, they are not mentioned by the Camp David agreements. There is also no mention of the return of Arab Jerusalem. This in general is the framework of As-Sadat's betrayal of the Arab people's interests. He is to a fair extent managing to deceive his own people, but the other Arab peoples have known the meaning of being left out.

Recent Events in China

[Kaverznev] Now a brief review of recent events in China. On 6 October China did not fail to mark the second anniversary of the overthrow of the notorious four, that is, the fraction within the Chinese leadership, which, led by Mao Tse-tung's widow, was opposed to the present Chinese leaders. The winners' plan was that the overthrow of the four was to be the decisive link by which China would be dragged out of its backwardness and be transformed into a mighty power by the end of the 20th century. What then has changed in these 2 years? On 4 October, PEOPLE'S DAILY published two letters from the countryside. In the first, peasants complained that cadre workers who visited their mountain district do rounds in a vehicle and then drive away, cursing the local inhabitants for the poor road. But what sort of road can there be, if the hamlet's 169 inhabitants include only 37 who are working, of whom 4 have been loaned to some specialized detachment, 6 are shepherds, 1 is a teacher at the people's school and 4 are hired hands. Neither equipment nor materials are supplied to the hamlet. Their mountainous area is regarded as bone which will never grow plump flesh, and there are innumerable such areas in China. The second letter tells of high officials who, following instructions from above, have been greatly extorting money from the peasants. They have been so threatening and pressuring that the peasants were compelled to sell livestock and food for the family and some teams have been selling even public property to help the peasants to fulfill their task of making contributions.

Some 2 years ago such letters would not have been published in China. At first glance it may appear that the present openness is a positive change showing some attention to the working people. But on closer examination one inevitably reaches the conclusion that criticism of this sort hides an attempt to settle scores between various groups in various links of the Chinese leadership and that the people's interests have nothing to do with this. Well, judge for yourself. The lowest-paid manual workers and office employees at the end of last year had their monthly pay increased by a paltry sum equivalent to between three and four rubles. Through this Mao's heirs hoped to win the sympathy and to bolster the long withered enthusiasm of the masses. Foreign specialists on China foresaw, however, that even such a small pay raise, unconsolidated by practical measures to increase consumer goods production, would only deepen the economic chaos and would give nothing to the working people. These forecasts are being vindicated. American experts, who are well able to calculate, see in China all the signs of inflation. Instead of supplementing the people's food a little, providing them with clothes that are a bit more attractive and supplying winter fuel, Peking is attempting to withdraw money, by increasing the imports of luxury items, which are put on sale at prices 3.5 times higher than those in the West. At the same time prices are increasing for prime necessity goods. It has been noticed that Chinese enterprises are intentionally reducing output of inexpensive items, regardless of the fact that the working people require at least a minimal selection of available goods. NCNA a few days ago asked itself why there is an extreme deficiency of dairy produce on the market, and answered that the number of head of milk-cows has not increased since 1963, that is, for 15 years. But if you think that the confirmation of this sad fact was followed by an analysis of the causes so that the way to make some progress might be shown, you are wrong. There followed abuse against the long dead Marshal Lin Piao, the four and their followers, who must be eradicated.

The grave economic situation in China continues to give rise to differences in the party and state leadership, and in turn the factional struggle is hampering economic stabilization. They cannot find a way out of this vicious circle because such a situation is predetermined by the very essence of the Maoist pseudoteaching prevailing in China. This is the conclusion one reaches when one looks at the events of the past 2 years.

China's main army newspaper wrote that the second anniversary of the four's overthrow emphasizes with fresh force the need for an extensive purge aimed at removing the poison, that is, the four's influence and Lin Piao. The intensity of the present internecine struggle within the Chinese leadership is attested to by the fact that for months on end senior functionaries in Kwangtung Province have conferred on putting style in good order. Using their terminology they were deciding who is bad, who is relatively good and who is good. One of the high-ranking Chinese leaders, Wu Teh, has been removed from the posts of first secretary of the party town committee and Peking Revolutionary Committee chairman. Inhabitants learned of this last Wednesday from the manuscript posters, which appeared at dawn on the walls of houses. Wu Teh was known as an opponent of Teng Hsiao-ping, who now occupies number two position in the Peking hierarchy and is allegedly confronting Hua Kuo-feng. But here we are getting into riddles and we will not go into the disposition of forces within the ruling group. Let us confirm the chief thing, that in 2 years the situation within the Chinese leadership and throughout the country as a whole has by no means stabilized. And now to your [word indistinct] Yevgeniy Yevgeniyevich, about the trip to Spain.

Spanish Political Situation

[Grigoryev] I managed to visit Spain soon after Franco's death, at the beginning of 1976, and more recently in October. About 3 years ago, I had a meeting with a leader of one of the bourgeois parties in Madrid. He had been occupying an illegal position because parties had not yet been legalized. Now the person I am speaking of occupies the post of minister in the Spanish Government. In the almost 3 year period the Francoist "National Movement" has been disbanded, the activity of political parties, democratic trade unions has been permitted; the first general elections in 4 decades have been held to the two-chamber parliament. And now, these days, drafting of a new constitution for the Spanish state is being completed. We watched the vote for adoption of various amendments to some of the articles in the Spanish Senate. The constitution should be confirmed, probably by the end of the year, during a general referendum. Thus, the first stage of the transformations which have been taking place in recent years in Spain should be completed.

Frequently, thoughts of Spain bring to mind such names as Toledo, Granada, Seville, La Mancha, the homeland of Don Quixote. Somehow, the thought does not immediately come to mind that today's Spain is a developed industrial-agrarian country. It occupies fifth place in industrial production in Western Europe, after the FRG, France, Britain and Italy; and eighth place in the capitalist world as a whole. Spain produces 11 million tons of steel--which is no small amount--and about 1 million automobiles. Its shipbuilding industry occupies fourth place in the world.

But like every capitalist country, Spain today, and primarily its workers are suffering the difficult consequences of the crisis and the currency-financial shocks being experienced by the West. It is sufficient to say that there are over 1 million unemployed in the country. One third of Spain's unemployed are in Andalusia. Antonio Varga, secretary of the province's Workers' Commissions told me: We are simply the champions for unemployment.

However, the changes which have taken place give the working people the opportunity of waging an organized struggle against social adversity and for the right to work. Andalusia has a high percentage of organization of the working people, for example among the agricultural workers, and in the trade unions which by means of strikes and other actions are conducting the struggle against the social dictates of the landowners for the satisfaction of the working people's just demands. The people I talked to said that much still had to be done to assert democracy in Spain. In many places the old bureaucratic apparatus still remains and therefore great importance is being given to the coming elections to local government organs. But the mood of the workers' representatives is militant and they are resolutely defending the interests of the working people and peasants.

Each time when you visit Spain you become convinced over and over again what a beautiful, distinctive country which is inimitable for its coloring. But the warmest feelings are left by meetings with Spaniards, many, very many, of whom display real and sincere feelings of warmth and friendship to our people and to our Soviet land.

[Kaverznev] Stanislav Nikolayevich, your impressions of Ethiopia.

Impressions of Ethiopia

[Kondrashov] An interesting country and moreover one that is going through an interesting and dramatic time full of hopes and difficulties.

One is surprised to see in that African capital the mass of red flags, the portraits of the creators of Marxism-Leninism, all sorts of posters depicting the unity of workers, peasants and soldiers, revolutionary slogans announcing proletarian solidarity and condemning imperialism as the chief enemy of the enslaved peoples.

But the changes there are not only external. Ethiopia, in the form of its new leadership, has announced and is solving the tasks of the national democratic revolution. Its final aim is construction of a socialist society. It is well-known and we were frequently told that nationalization of banks, industrial enterprises, large shops, town houses has been carried out. All houses, except one each from those who profited from renting them to the urban poor have been confiscated.

The agrarian reform has been sweeping. Land has been nationalized, it was confiscated from the feudal lords and distributed to peasants having little land and those landless. This was a wonderful act of revolutionary justice.

But the revolution is not taking place in ideal, sterile, laboratory conditions. First of all, soberly and without falling prey to unnecessary sympathy, or what is more, kindness, to assess the situation one should bear in mind the real background, the real soil on which this sweeping revolution is taking place. For Ethiopia was a feudal, deeply backward country. It was ruled by a practically absolute monarch. Its economy was and remains very primitive. The main branch of the economy--agriculture--was very underdeveloped; less than 10 percent of the suitable land is cultivated. Industry, one could say, was only symbolic. About 95 percent of the population is illiterate. This is a terrible figure worth stressing because it shows the low level of political consciousness and the sort of human material Ethiopian revolutionaries must work with.

Secondly, the revolution was not given any peaceful breathing space. There was immediately a series of difficulties, both internal and external. In the Western capitalist states the radical changes on the Ethiopian plateau were certainly not approved. And neighboring Somalia, alas, scorning African solidarity, considered that the suitable time had arrived to try to seize Ogaden Province from Ethiopia. The new Ethiopia passed the critical tests of the Ogaden war last year and the beginning of this year with aid from the USSR, Cuba and other socialist countries. By the way, I happened to visit Jijiga, a few dozen kilometers from the Somali border. It is now quiet in that small town. Impressive military exercises were being held in honour of the revolution's anniversary. The neighbor must think of quelling its appetite for new annexationist attempts.

And now a little about everyday life which is not going on [word indistinct]. The most serious problems are the economic problems. Among those I spoke to in Addis Ababa was Ato Taye Worku, head of the Central Planning Commission. The primary task, he thinks, is to raise agricultural production. Much needs to be changed for this, including the habits of many centuries of the Ethiopian peasants to make do with the minimum.

The short time that I have does not allow me to set out my impressions in detail. There are so many of them. In my mind's eye I see a picture of Addis Ababa, a very individual city, a capital with a population of over 1 million which is, nevertheless imbued in its own way with the simple, rural, way of life of this primarily agricultural country.

Once I watched a ceremony for the awarding of diplomas for the elimination of illiteracy after a course of 3.5 months. It took place in the hall, like a large barn, of the club of the Addis Ababa [word indistinct] No 11-14. Women wrapped up in long white [word indistinct] in the traditional dress, had assembled. They were simple women. Their names were called out. Them came up to the table, embarrased, received the yellow sheets of paper, bowed awkwardly and returned to their place. Each was accompanied by applause. The club was packed. People were standing at the doors, looking in through the windows. Little boys and girls were gaping, and they, too, were to be awarded diplomas.

I suddently recalled an episode in the book "Terre Des Hommes" by the French writer Antoine de St Exupery. In a third class railroad car among the wretched people overwhelmed by hard work the writer sees a married couple with their son next to them. What a face, St Exupery writes. These two had given birth to a wonderful, golden (?creation). These formless heavy coolies had given birth to a wonder of elegance and charm. He only had to be raised with [word indistinct] diligence and sensible concern and he would justify the most daring expectations. The (?writer recalls) Mozart when he was young and understands, that this young Mozart like all other children would fall under terrible pressure. Mozart was doomed. And in conclusion St. Exupery adds: What torments me cannot be remedied by free soup for the poor. The tormenting thing is not the ugliness of this formless and crumpled human clay, but the possibility of a Mozart being murdered.

That is what I recalled when observing the people coming into the large barnlike hall of the Addis Ababa Club who had just learned to read and write. Mozart or not, these were not human clay but people awaking to conscious life. And here is the deep meaning and deep essence of the revolution.

[Kaverznev] Thank you, Yevgeniy Yevgeniyevich and Stanislav Nikolayevich. Our discussion is ended, dear comrades.

WPC MEETING ENDS IN WROCLAW; RESOLUTION ISSUED

LD120006Y Moscow TASS in English 1634 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, October 11, TASS--A meeting of the Bureau of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace has ended in Wroclaw. It is stressed in a special resolution that the PRC and Kampuchea, acting in collusion and proceeding from hostile intentions, reject proposals to settle the existing situation. The actions of the PRC and Kampuchea pose a direct threat to Vietnam and create a serious danger in that part of Asia.

In a resolution concerning the deal in Camp David it is noted that disregard for the key issue of the conflict--Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories and recognition of the unquestionable rights of the Arab Palestinian people to the creation of its own state--leads to a growth of tension that may result in a new war.

The participants in the Wroclaw meeting expressed solidarity with the struggle by the Arab people of Palestine and its sole lawful representative--the Palestine Liberation Organization, for the liberation of occupied territories and return to their homeland, for the implementation of the right to self-determination.

The Bureau of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace stressed the importance of strengthening the cooperation of Arab patriotic forces with socialist countries, especially with the Soviet Union, in the striving to frustrate the imperialist plans.

The participants in the meeting supported the proposal to convene an international conference of solidarity with the people of Nicaragua and called on all states and democratic governments to sever diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and suspend all aid to the Somoza regime.

Also adopted at the meeting was an appeal to all peace champions to support the idea of holding a week of action for disarmament in the period from October 24 to 31. The appeal stresses the great need of implementing the provisions of the concluding document of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament. The document draws attention to the danger posed to the cause of peace by the practice of NATO countries to constantly increase allocations for armaments. The appeal stresses that the PRC leadership invariably rejects all constructive proposals on disarmament and refuses to participate in any talks on this problem.

The Bureau of the Presidium of the World Council of Peace noted the necessity of the speediest convocation of a world disarmament conference. It urged the speediest conclusion of talks on the limitation of strategic offensive arms, the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and also of the Geneva talks between the USSR, the United States and Britain with the aim of drafting a treaty on the general and complete prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

ABLAMOV SUMMARIZES RESULTS OF 33D UN SESSION

LD131936Y Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 13, TASS--TASS commentator Ivan Ablamov writes:

A three-week long general-political discussion has ended at the 33rd session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York. The delegates have shown lively interest in the most pressing problems of the present: The deepening of the process of relaxation of international tension, consolidation of peace and international security, the curbing of the arms race, elimination of the last seats of colonialism, the restructuring of international economic relations on a just and equitable basis.

Concrete Soviet initiatives, aimed at ending the arms race, at preservation of peace have got a profound international response, and that was also felt at the session.

The Soviet Union has raised the question of the need to conclude an international agreement or a convention relating to the granting of guarantees to the countries, which have no nuclear weapons on their territories, which renounce their production and acquisition. The overwhelming majority of the states treated favourably that initiative.

Many delegates have spoken highly of the package of proposals by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, envisaging a full end to further qualitative and quantitative growth of armaments and, above all, an end to the production of all types of nuclear weapons, and end to the production and prohibition of all other types of weapons of mass destruction, including such inhumane weapon as the neutron weapon, an end to the development of new types of conventional armaments of a great destructive force.

The overwhelming majority of the states, members of the most representative international organization, have demonstrated the sincere striving to see the international situation recovered and the process of relaxation of international tension deepened.

They have supported such major initiatives as proposals on conclusion of a world treaty on the non-use of force in international relations, on full and universal prohibition of nuclear tests, reduction of military budgets, convocation of a world conference on disarmament. The results of the discussion of these matters have shown that these initiatives are the highlight of international life, they meet the pressing objectives of the present.

The community of stands on many problems of disarmament between socialist, many non-aligned and other peace-loving countries has become clear in the course of the discussion. The envoys of socialist, Afro-Asian, Latin American and other countries have expressed a firm confidence that consolidation of international security depends on the earliest elimination of the dangerous seats of tension. The growing concern and anxiety over the persisting explosive situation in the Middle East has found reflection in speeches made by representatives of many states. The capitulatory agreements reached in Camp David have been denounced from the high rostrum of the United Nations as a disgraceful collusion between [as received] the back of the Arab peoples, to the detriment of their legitimate interests.

The speakers in the debate have demanded that colonialism and racism be fully eliminated in the African Continent and independence be granted to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and the Republic of South Africa. Representatives of Western powers had to listen at the session resolute criticism and condemnation of the policy of the arms race, neo-colonialism carried out by those states. Peking's great-power and hegemonic line aimed at aggravating international tension and at escalating the unrestrained arms race has been laid bare and denounced in the course of the discussion.

The opinion of the international community on the most important problems uppermost in the minds of mankind has been clearly expressed from the rostrum of the United Nations. Nevertheless, some press publications in the West should like to present this session as a "routine" one. The desire of some Western circles to retard, if not bury the solution of pressing problems of the present, seemingly tells. But the entire course of the general political discussion reaffirms that despite all this opposition the process of relaxation of international tension is continuing.

UNESCO PASSES RESOLUTION URGING END TO ARMS RACE

LD150950Y Moscow TASS in English 0818 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 15, TASS--UNESCO's Executive Council at its session has passed a resolution, emphasizing once again that the continued arms race "carries a growing threat to international peace and security, basic human rights, economic and social development of peoples and the very existence of mankind." The expensive arms race is a heavy burden on the economy of the states, it distracts huge means from being used in peaceful creative purposes. Therefore, the resolution runs, an end to the arms race is the priority objective facing the whole of the world community. The Executive Council has noted UNESCO's readiness to take the most active part in realization of the relevant provisions of the concluding document of the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament and, specifically, to help enlist the public opinion with a view to securing an end to the arms race and transition to effective disarmament. The resolution points out that invigoration of such activity would be in keeping with the UNESCO's objective, stipulated in the charter--to promote consolidation of peace and security through the expansion of cooperation between peoples in education, science and culture.

PRAVDA ATTACK ON AMBASSADOR TOON'S 'UNDIPLOMATIC' ACTIVITY

LD161029Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[A. Petrov article: "Is He Acting as Befits His Role?"]

[Text] There is absolutely no need for an ambassador to like everything in the country to which he is accredited. The opposite indeed does happen--there is much that he does not like. How much and precisely what depends both on the country and on the ambassador, perhaps even primarily on the latter.

No problems arise here until the diplomat forgets that his task, his official function, is, as the 1961 Vienna convention on diplomat relations states, "the encouragement of friendly relations between the accrediting state and the host state." Of course, neither the convention nor any other international document says (or indeed could say) a word about a diplomat being allowed to engage in calumny against the state whose hospitality he is enjoying or to slander this state publicly.

It would seem that this is all so obvious that it is not worth mentioning. Nonetheless, you must speak out when you come across reports like the one recently filed by UPI from Atlanta (Georgia). Speaking in Atlanta, Malcolm Toon, U.S. ambassador to Moscow--the agency reports--launched into dissertations about the "racist nature" of Soviet society, the clandestine "microwave radiation" beamed at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and the USSR's panic-stricken "fear" of China....

Since Mr Toon has already assumed the mission of itinerant Sovietologist in the past, UPI's report will not seem unfounded despite all the absurdity of its content. Approximately a month ago, while in the United States, the ambassador openly undertook an "excursus" into the Soviet Union's internal affairs, speaking with "displeasure" of the internal procedural norms existing in the USSR that are applied to law violations. We will not try to guess why Mr Toon needed to utter absurdities about a "racist society" in the USSR. Who should know better than the ambassador that in the Soviet Union all forms of racism, racial discrimination and the sowing of national discord have been declared illegal and are prosecuted most strictly?

Nor will we lose ourselves in conjectures as to why Mr Toon has again dragged out tales about insidious "Soviet microwaves." Perhaps he has not learned to distinguish his own waves from other people's? Nor will we seek explanations of what prompted him to engage in an interpretation of Soviet-Chinese relations. We will let his immediate superiors in Washington investigate this.

One thing is clear: The diplomat Toon is behaving extremely undiplomatically. What he has engaged in has absolutely nothing in common with the encouragement of friendly relations between the United States and the USSR. It undoubtedly does no credit to this ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

BUSINESSMEN ADVOCATE TRADE WITH USSR, HIT U.S. POLICY

LD151358Y Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Minneapolis, Minnesota, October 15, TASS--TASS correspondent M.Beglov reports:

U.S. business circles advocate normalization and all-round development of trade and economic relations with the Soviet Union.

There is no doubt, the TASS correspondent has been told by R. Schmidt, first vice-president of the Control Data, a big company for the manufacture of electronic computer equipment, that the Soviet Union and the United States despite the existing ideological differences, should develop in every way the mutually-beneficial trade. Exactly the establishment of broad trade and economic links promotes the relaxation of tension, the development of friendly relations between the USSR and the United States. In this sense, expansion of trade is as important as the strategic arms limitation talks.

R. Schmidt turned down the assertions by some American leaders that allegedly trade relations with the USSR benefit the Soviet side alone. We have long become convinced, he said, that the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States in a whole number of spheres of science and technology. The exchange of technology, technical documentation is now only one aspect of our mutually-beneficial and mutually-enriching relations with the USSR.

The executive vice-president of the Control Data denounced the use of trade as a lever of political pressure on the USSR. Such a policy is unreasonable and just ridiculous towards the Soviet Union which is a modern industrial power with vast resources and which can on its own make any technological novelty.

An influential businessman from Minnesota J. Pillsbury has declared for immediate elimination of discriminatory limitations on trade with the USSR and other socialist countries. Trade and economic relations between the USSR and the United States, he said, should be developed as broadly as possible. Limitations on these relations are detrimental to the interests of the United States itself.

New York, October 15, TASS--The shortsighted policy of the administration and Congress of the United States, which deliberately raise obstacles to the development of mutually-beneficial trade and economic links between the USSR and the United States has been criticized by J. Kendall, chairman of the Pepsico board of directors. Speaking to representatives of business circles in Houston, he said that such a policy of official Washington is largely detrimental to the interests of American exporters, depriving them of good orders. It imperils the whole set of foreign trade relations of the United States.

To think that through rough pressure it is possible to make the Soviet Union agree to some concessions is self-deceit, Kendall emphasized. Bigger foreign trade between the United States and the USSR will help to a certain extent resolve many financial-economic problems of the United States, and, among others, to reduce the huge balance of trade deficit, he said.

JOINT CONVENTION SIGNED ON PROTECTION OF MIGRATORY BIRDS

LD132130Y Moscow TASS in English 2059 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports: The USSR's ambassador in the United States Anatoliy Dobrynin and Interior Under Secretary of the United States James Joseph have signed a protocol on the exchange of documents on endorsement and instruments on ratification of a convention between the governments of the USSR and the United States on protection of birds of passage and their habitat. The convention, signed in Moscow on November 19, 1976, provides for joint action of the Soviet Union and the United States in protection of birds which migrate between the two countries, and also birds which use places along migration routes in the area of North America and the northern part of the Pacific for hatching their young and for wintering.

The convention also envisages measures in preventing pollution and destruction of the environment for migrant birds.

The well-known American scientist-ornithologist, scientific staff-member of the laboratory for the study of migratory birds and their habitat, Chandler Robins, talking to a TASS correspondent, has emphasised the importance of the convention for the protection of 200 species of birds of passage. What is implied is not only protection of birds themselves but also of their environment, which is a big step forward, as compared with the conventions the United States concluded with other countries. We closely cooperate with Soviet scientists on these matters and are interested in continuation of such very useful cooperation, said Chandler Robins.

CARTER INTERVIEW ON AFRICAN POLICY, CAMP DAVID

LD151750Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1352 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, 15 October--U.S. President J. Carter has given an interview to a group of local newspaper editors in which, among other things, he touched upon the Near East problem and the tripartite separate talks now going on in Washington. The President admitted that the Egypt-Israel agreements, which were worked out recently at Camp David under U.S. patronage, had led to wide protests in the Arab countries. which are worried that a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel would harm their interests. However, he not only called for the speediest conclusion of such a deal but even stressed that he was personally prepared to help overcome the differences between the sides "at any time of day or night."

The United States would like "all to approve the Camp David agreements without any reservations," the President said. He noted that Washington "had not ruled out the hope" that other Arab states, particularly Jordan and Saudi Arabia, would agree to it. He stressed that the United States sees the conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli treaty as a factor that will push other Arab countries toward a path of separate deals.

Speaking about Washington's African policy, the President essentially left no doubt that the West's aim was still to impose its plan of a "settlement" on southern Africa, which would perpetuate the colonial-racist order there. In connection with the talks held in South Africa among U.S. Secretary of State C. Vance and the foreign ministers of Canada, Britain and the FRG, J. Carter said that he hoped they would be able to convince the South African regime "to meet us halfway" in solving the questions of Namibia and Rhodesia.

The President went on to say that I. Smith, the prime minister of the racist regime in Rhodesia, who is now on a visit to the United States, had thorough talks with Secretary of State C. Vance and other U.S. officials.

This visit, which has once more exposed Washington's policy of support for the racist regime, has caused, as already reported, widespread protests among the people in the United States and throughout the world.

Touching upon U.S. economic difficulties, J. Carter stressed that in the field of domestic policy, his "main preoccupation was how to control inflation." As is known, inflation is now increasing at an annual rate of 10 percent, which is causing concern to the broad masses of the American people.

CONGRESS APPROVES RECORD DEFENSE BUDGET

LD140720Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1303 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, TASS--The supreme U.S. legislative organ has sanctioned a further escalation in the arms race. Both houses of Congress have approved the biggest budget in the history of the U.S. Defense Department--$117.3 billion, which exceeds last year's allocations for the Pentagon by over $7 billion.

However, the sum of $117.3 billion does not provide a complete picture of the scale of U.S. military allocations for FY 1979, which began on 1 October. The overall "ceiling" for Defense Department spending requirements was set by law at $128.5 billion earlier this year. Such a "double bookkeeping system" places enormous reserve sums at the Pentagon's disposal. It can always use these sums at its discretion for various military programs.

This gives the Pentagon the opportunity to speed up scientific research work to create the latest weapons systems and in particular the latest generations of intercontinental MX rockets, the Trident atomic submarines and other military technology. The budget includes sums for increasing U.S. Armed Forces in Western Europe in keeping with plans to step up NATO's military potential. The Pentagon's demands for allocations to expand the building of military bases and other projects on U.S. territory and abroad have been satisfied.

The discussions of the military draft budget in Congress went "unusually smoothly" this year. The loud anti-Soviet campaign, inspired by the military-industrial complex in anticipation of new orders and superprofits from putting the arms race on a qualitatively new level, played not a small role in this. A political observer noted that legislators satisfied virtually every one of the U.S. militarists' requirements.

Reasons for High Budget

LD150448Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Vladeslav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] In the new fiscal year beginning 1st October the Pentagon will be spending $117.5 billion. The entire military budget will be even more. If you take into account spending on nuclear weapons production, neutron bomb development and a number of other arms programs under the Energy Department and other central agencies, the total amount to be spent on the military in the coming fiscal year will reach $130 billion. This is a record high military budget. The United States has never spent such a huge sum in one year on military preparations and many Americans are wondering why.

Big military budgets have disturbed the American public for a long time. In the last presidential campaign this issue was so sharp that the Democratic candidate had to deal with it to get the vote. He promised when he became president to cut military spending by $5 to $7 billion, but this promise has not been kept. One wonders what has happened in the world to force the United States to not only decline from cutting its military budget, but on the contrary to approve unprecedented allocations to the Pentagon. After all the United States already has enough military potential for its security. Recently the Washington POST cited information supplied by a Boston research group that places the United States as the world's biggest military power by any commonly accepted standards.

The report went on to say that the nation's 1,054 ground-based missiles, 656 submarines and over 380 long-range bombers could theoretically let loose 6,500 megatons of nuclear explosives on over 11,000 targets.

This study published in the Washington POST also mentioned that this growing military strength is creating an extremely bad situation. In other words, it has come to the point now when the increase and perfection of arms not only does not strengthen international security but in a most dangerous way undermines it. This is the opinion of many realistic political leaders and military experts including those in the United States. Nevertheless, the adoption by Congress of a record high military budget indicates that contrary to logic and reason, the dominant line in Washington is to further increase military strength. Those with the upper hand in policymaking are by inertia following cold war principles and are counting on military superiority over the Soviet Union. It is becoming all the more obvious that this policy is unfounded and dangerous in the light of the objective possibilities that exist for stopping the arms race and disarming on a mutually acceptable basis.

In order to justify spending $130 billion on the military, the United States has made several attacks on Soviet policy and claims this country has evil intentions. However an honest and objective examination would show that this country, along with its allies, the other socialist countries, feels a great responsibility for taking practical steps to disarm. The USSR welcomes the progress made recently at the talks to limit strategic arms. This country feels it is extremely important to reach an early agreement. The Soviet Union and the United States could also work closely on solving many other disarmament issues, such as reducing arms and armed forces in central Europe, cutting military budgets on a comparable basis and agreeing not to produce neutron bombs. The Soviet Union has made definite proposals on these and many other aspects of the disarmament question, but so far the United States has shown no constructive response.

It is also quite indicative that Soviet disarmament proposals are invariably supported broadly in the United Nations. This is further proof of the wide possibilities that exist for coming up with mutually acceptable agreements.

So under these circumstances why should the United States need a record high military budget? No doubt many Americans will be asking this question of their congressmen who are now returning to their districts for election campaigns.

SENATORS' 'MARSHALL PLAN' PROPOSAL AGAINST ARAB INTERESTS

LD131928Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 13, TASS--TASS commentator Nataliya Zinovyeva writes:

Henry Jackson and another four American senators introduced in U.S. Senate on Thursday a resolution proposing that the administration draw up a "new Marshall Plan" for the Middle East to provide for broad aid to Israel and Egypt. According to the idea of the authors of the resolution, it can be applied also to other countries that would wish to support the line for a separate Middle East settlement.

The introduction of the resolution has coincided with the start of a fresh round of separate Israeli-Egyptian talks. This is, of course, no accidental coincidence, but one stemming from the general U.S. line in the Middle East.

The separate Camp David deal concluded behind the back of the Arab peoples and barring the Palestine Liberation Organisation from participation in the Middle East settlement, the continuation of separate Israeli-Egyptian talks on concluding a treaty under the U.S. aegis in Washington constitute the political aspect of this line. The "Marshall Plan" as proposed by Senator Jackson can be viewed as its economic aspect. It is called upon to ensure the strengthening of Washington's positions in the Middle East, chiefly through Israel and Egypt, which are assigned the role of the main base in this plan.

The USA did not stint at Camp David promises to Israel and Egypt including those of military and other aid. To keep the momentum of the current talk in Washington, the sides at the talks are now [words indistinct] injections and other economic incentives.

The idea of the five senators is not only to gear Israel and Egypt to Washington even more closely, to increase their [words indistinct] monopolies. It is also an attempt to encourage some Arab countries to bury in oblivion the traditional principle of Arab unity and give up mutually-beneficial economic ties, with other countries.

This is precisely the aim of the separate statement issued by Senator Jackson threatening that those who are unwilling to join with the "new Marshall Plan will lose out on the economic and other benefits of such cooperation and mutual assistance."

The "Marshall Plan" (?for) the Middle East is a new dubious venture that is in conflict with the genuine interests of the Arab people.

Imperialist Motives Scored

LD142358Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Five members of the U.S. Senate, headed by Senator Henry Jackson, who is well-known for his Zionist sympathies, have put before the Congress what has been called the new Marshall Plan for the Middle East. The Marshall Plan--to refresh the minds of our listeners--was sponsored by the United States in 1947 after the end of the World War II. The project called for extensive economic aid to Europe on the pretext of helping them to rebuild their economy, which was destroyed by the war. But the project in actual fact was in the first place directed at strengthening imperialist positions in Western Europe and at confronting the forces of socialism and progress. It was not in vain that the project created the aggressive NATO alliance.

Today this group is trying to breathe life into this project once again on Middle East soil. According to the proposals of Jackson and his colleagues, the United States will have to give extensive economic assistance to Israel, Egypt and other Arab countries that wish to join in the separate agreements with Egypt and Israel. Some days ago, Henry Jackson said literally: We have to explain clearly that everyone who refuses to join the United States, Israel, and Egypt will be deprived of the economic and other benefits of mutual cooperation and assistance.

Thus, it appears clear that Jackson's proposals, although called the new Marshall Plan, retain the old aims of the project, namely, to strengthen the positions of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East first and foremost, and to force the other Arab countries to join the separate Egyptian-Israeli agreements through intimidation and threats.

Isn't it possible that the new Marshall Plan, after implementation, could be made a basis for establishing a military alliance in this area between Israeli and local reaction under U.S. supervision. Isn't it possible that after this a MEATO--that is a Middle East Treaty Organization--could emerge there, just as the NATO alliance emerged in Europe some 30 years ago after the first Marshall Plan?

These intentions, which the imperialists intend to implement and which are considered a challenge to the Arab national liberation movement, cannot be dismissed in any way. International newspapers wrote a great deal about this during the separate Camp David talks.

U.S. FOREIGN AID GOES TO TRADITIONAL CLIENTS

LD150514Y Moscow TASS in English 2055 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

["For Ensuring Their Own Interests"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 14, TASS--The U.S. Congress has approved and sent for signing by the President the foreign aid bill for the fiscal year of 1979, which began on October 1. The programme serving as one of the main tools for securing U.S. politinl and strategic interests abroad provides for the appropriation for these aims of a total of 9.2 billion dollars.

On the list of recipients of Washington's financial aid are the traditional clients of the USA, with Israel safely on the top of the list. The patrons of the expansionists have done their utmost to meet fully Tel Aviv's request. It will get the huge [word indistinct] 785 million dollars, a considerable part of which will be channelled to "security" needs, i.e. military purposes. In its striving to encourage As-Sadat to fresh concessions, the Congress appropriated 750 million dollars to Cairo. The money will be spent on propping up Egyptian economy, which is now going through a most severe crisis.

The handouts to participants in the separate anti-Arab deal, which is advantageous to Washington, are not confined, however, to these sums. Earlier the Congress adopted and the President signed the so-called programme of aid for ensuring security, appropriating funds for the purchase of U.S. weapons. A lion's share of it--almost one billion dollars--will go to Israel in addition to other channels for receiving arms from abroad. The "new friends" of Egypt will have to satisfy themselves with roughly 700 million dollars designed to finance supplies from the USA of chiefly obsolescent military equipment.

A fresh proof of the hypocrisy of American "human rights zealots" the decision of the Congress to appropriate four million dollars for aid to dictator Somoza of Nicaragua, who is stepping up repressions against the participants in that country's popular uprising.

ADMINISTRATION TO BEGIN MILITARY AID TO NORTH YEMEN

LD151426Y Moscow TASS in English 2044 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] (?Washington), October 14, TASS--The U.S. administration has decided to open a special representative section "for the sale of American military equipment" in North Yemen and regularly send teams of military experts there, the newspaper Washington STAR reports.

The first team of experts is to arrive from the USA in the near future to teach the North Yemenis to handle the "volcano" artillery mounts. As the newspaper notes, North Yemen also receives via Saudi Arabia U.S. F-5 jet-fighters.

The USA, the Washington STAR writes, is to supply North Yemen also with other types of weapons and military equipment, including mountain artillery and various transport facilities.

HIGH MILITARY SPENDING CHIEF REASON FOR U.S. INFLATION

ID150506Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] When I visited America a short while ago I talked with many people from different walks of life--senators, farmers, scientists, Ford factory workers, newsmen and Washington officials. I found that views differed on many problems we discussed but there was one issue on which everybody seemed to agree. That was the galloping inflation. All agreed this is the most acute problem facing Americans. The problem seems to be so acute that it ceased to be purely economic and has become a major political issue. Most politicians, newsmen and public opinion experts see it this way. President Carter, too, has said as much on several occasions. One American journalist observed to me that the administration's ability or inability to cope with this problem would largely determine the outcome of the congressional elections in November and, more than that, would affect the presidential elections of 1980.

The news media have been saying that Washington officials have gained in popularity because of the Camp David agreements and certain other foreign policy moves but I'm inclined to agree with American news analysts who caution against euphoria saying that inflation troubles the American voter much more than any other problem. Lately the administration has promised new moves to curb inflation, but to cure a disease, as we know, it's essential to establish its causes. Adhesive tape has never removed a malignant tumor, and it's noticeable that most of the officials who talk about inflation ignore such an important reason as the administration's exorbitant spending for military purposes. Two American specialists, Professor Morrison and Professor Walker, have estimated that America's military spending since the end of World War II totals more than $2 trillion. Judging by the way the Pentagon has been trying to frighten the public with the specter of inadequate national security, these hundreds of billions haven't had the effect the administration hoped for. But I say this only in passing. I want to call attention to the economic aspect of the problem.

The exorbitant and unnecessary spending for military purposes is one of the chief reasons for the tremendous budget deficit that weighs so heavy on the American economy. The administration has promised to reduce this deficit--how familiar! Every president in the past decade has promised that, yet the deficit continues to grow. The Pentagon budget for 1979 now before Congress calls for $126 billion, the most the United States has ever spent on military purposes. According to the most modest estimate this will amount to more than 40 percent of all federal spending. With military spending at such a level it's unrealistic to hope to reduce the budget deficit or the national debt. Hence, one of the chief reasons for the inflation is ignored. Then how can the other measures the administration is promising be effective? Experts say they can't.

Some Washington officials prefer to economize on the programs that interest the millions of Americans who are anything but prosperous, but the money saved on these programs is nothing compared with what a reduction of the unnecessary military spending could give. It can have little effect on inflation, in the opinion of experts, and what's also important it'll be the American working people who'll pay the cost, not the men profiting on munitions production.

When the military-industrial complex makes a sacred cow of military appropriations it claims national security requires such spending, but Professors Morrison and Walker, writing in the Washington POST, make it clear that $50 billion could be lopped off the Pentagon's budget without any damage to the United States security. A stop to the arms race--and the Soviet Union continues to call for this--would benefit Americans, not only by reducing the danger of nuclear war, but by helping to solve one of the most crucial domestic problems, inflation. It's all the more puzzling then why American administration officials who talk about inflation make no mention of how the arms race affects the American economy.

SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA HITS U.S. 'DOUBLE STANDARD' ON RIGHTS

LD131340Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The newspaper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA has made some comments about what it calls Washington's double standards. We read you the high points.

The current President of the United States in his inauguration speech said these words: We have already found a high degree of personal liberty and we are now struggling to enhance equality of opportunity. Our commitment to human rights must be absolute, our laws fair, the powerful must not persecute the weak and human dignity must be enhanced. The words of Jimmy Carter.

Indeed, says the paper, democratic laws should guide the lives of nations. We can understand the President's wish that there should be greater equality of opportunity in America: The laws should be fair, the powerful should not persecute the weak and human dignity should be enhanced. This must be the wish of millions of Americans if the President felt it necessary to state it publicly. Few will say, however, that in this year and a half there has been any change for the better in the area of human rights which the present administration can take credit for or hold up as an example to other nations. Nonetheless the administration has been making much of the American standards, claiming that America is the country where human rights are strictly observed and every person enjoys real liberty.

But suppose we compare this with the United States Code, Paragraph 2385 of Title 18, which says the following: Whoever knowingly or wilfully advocates, abets, advises or teaches the duty, necessity, desirability or propriety of overthrowing or destroying the Government of the United States, or the government of any state, or with intent to cause the overthrow or destruction of any such government, prints, publishes, edits, issues, circulates, sells, distributes or publicly displays any written or printed matter advocating, advising or teaching the duty, necessity, desirability or propriety of overthrowing or destroying any government in the United States by force or violence, or attempts to do so, shall be fined not more than 20,000 dollars or imprisoned for not more than 20 years, or both. That was Paragraph 2385 of Title 18 of the United States Code, and it would not occur to anyone to call on the United States to scrap this paragraph, but when other nations punish citizens for the very same actions, slander, terrorism or espionage, Washington officials take up the cudgel in defense of such criminals.

Real liberty and democracy do not recognize a double standard. However, President Carter told newsmen on one occasion that he wanted to be certain that when Americans criticize other countries they did not give cause themselves for justified criticism. Very correct words, says the paper SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, but what do we see in reality? The New York TIMES says that unless there is effective control of government computers that contain files on Americans these computers will finally get the upper hand over the Bill of Rights.

Senator Edward Kennedy reportedly discovered quite by accident that the FBI had a file on him and on his colleagues, Mike Mansfield, George McGovern and Adlai Stevenson. Senator Mark Hatfield says the operations of the FBI must be viewed as a violation of the constitutional rights of the people of the United States. Lots of water has flowed under the bridges since that tempest in a teacup. In recent time some of the persons who used to be under FBI surveillance have become coauthors of Bill (?F) 1437 which was submitted to the Congress on 18th May, 1977, and which had already received the Senate's approval. The bill will provide legal grounds for starting files on any paper belonging to the so-called free press, on activists of the free trade unions and also on any person who takes part in a strike. And at about the same time there came a television interview with ex-President Richard Nixon. He declared with engaging candor that in his former capacity he had the inalienable right to order secret searches of apartments belonging to any of the American dissidents. He could also authorize bugging their phone and using other methods of secret surveillance.

The public in the United States has learned a great deal in recent times. They have an idea of the number of files kept on individual citizens by the FBI and the CIA, of how many telephone conversations a year are tapped by their agents, how many private letters are opened by these agents and what are the functions of the special section of the police. People in the United States know a great deal about things of that kind that used to be and that still exist today. So there is every reason to say that President Carter's policy of defending human rights really continues the good old traditions of American freedom and democracy. Since the President assumed his office, there has been a whole rich crop of bureaus, groups and organizations at government level, all created for the single purpose of watching over human rights: not in the United States but in other countries.

SENATOR CHURCH, U.S. SCIENTISTS URGE CURBING ARMS RACE

LD131337Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[TASS correspondent Yu. Levhenko report: "There Is No Reasonable Alternative to Detente"]

[Text] Washington, 10 October--Political figures, public organizations and all Americans who cherish peace are appealing to the U.S. Government to complete more speedily the Soviet-U.S. SALT talks and halt the dangerous buildup of the arms race.

F. Church, an eminent U.S. politician and member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, has announced firm support for a new SALT agreement. His published statement says that a detailed acquaintance with the course of the Soviet-U.S. talks on this issue in Geneva shows convincingly that signing the agreement "will definitely accord with the interests of U.S. national security."

The notion that the agreement may serve as a guarantee that the Soviet position in other areas will be altered, the senator stressed, is in flagrant contradiction with the main principle of the talks. Strategic arms limitation equally meets with the vital interests of both sides.

F. Morrison, professor of physics at MIT, and Harvard University Professor P. Walker have appealed to the government to put an end to the constant arms buildup.

In an article published in SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN they noted that since 1945 the United States has spent a colossal sum on armaments--$2 trillion, not counting the enormous expenditure during the Korean and Vietnamese wars. In the present fiscal year the Pentagon has been allocated a total of about $130 billion--almost 40 percent of federal budget expenditure.

Scientists are urging the United States, as the initiator of the arms race, to "halt the spiral" of the endless buildup of arms and set about reducing armaments. If the United States were to reduce its strategic, naval, air and ground forces, this would make it possible to channel additional funds into the solution of domestic problems and, most important, would make the world safer for people to live in, they stress.

In the past few days a broad coalition of U.S. public organizations uniting scientists and cultural figures, as well as the Washington POST and CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, have also pointed to the need to curb the arms race and take steps to normalize the international climate.

But the opponents of detente are not laying down their arms. The Committee of the Present Danger, closely linked with the U.S. military-industrial complex, has urged the Pentagon to implement extensive new military programs. Gen D. Jones, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, made a provocative statement in St. Louis, stating that the United States would increase expenditure on strategic forces whether or not a Soviet-U.S. SALT agreement is concluded.

U.S. MILITARY BASE TO BE SET UP IN CANARY ISLANDS

LD150134Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1435 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Madrid, October 14--TASS correspondent Oleg Kolesnikov reports:

In the next 4 years the Pentagon plans to create a large military base in the Canary Islands. As the Spanish magazine INTERVIU shows, many billions of dollars have been allotted to its construction.

According to the schemes of the U.S. Defense department, strategic bombers and modern atomic submarines equipped with nuclear and neutron warheads will be based in the Canaries. Experts consider that it will be possible to control [kontroliyovat] air and sea communications between Europe and the African and Latin American continents from the Canary Islands, considering their important strategic position.

The military base will be set up within the framework of the so-called NATO "islands strategy," which is widely used by the United States for aggressive ends, especially for crushing national liberation movements and subverting states with progressive structures, the magazine adds.

The construction of U.S. bases, the magazine points out, is a real threat to the security of the Canary Islands and of all Spain. As the democratic public of the country is saying, the creation of such a base follows a clearly expressed aggressive end, and will lead to the whipping up of international tension.

U.S., INDIAN COMMUNIST PARTIES HOLD TALKS IN NEW YORK

LD1312547 Moscow TASS in English 1240 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 13, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The Communist Parties of the United States and India have issued an appeal to further rally the ranks of all the Marxist-Leninist parties, strengthen proletarian internationalism. The appeal is contained in the joint statement published by the newspaper DAILY WORLD on the results of the meeting held in New York by representatives of the leaderships of the Communist Parties of the United States and India. The delegation of the Communist Party of the United States was led by its national chairman Henry Winston and the delegation of the Communist Party of India by Bhupesh Gupta, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the National Council of the Communist Party of India.

In the course of their fraternal exchange of views, both parties stressed the identity of stands on questions of stepping up the actions of the popular masses to achieve a new agreement on the restriction of strategic armaments between the USSR and the United States. They also stressed the imperative need of giving all-out support to the struggle for the affirmation of the principles of peaceful coexistence, expansion and deepening of the process of relaxation of international tension, ending of the arms race, liquidation of imperialist war bases in foreign territories, for the transfer of the resources that could be released through the reduction of military spendings to the needs of social development and satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of the masses of the people.

The delegations of the Communist Parties of the United States and India reaffirmed their solidarity with the mounting struggle of the anti-imperialist movements for national liberation, social progress, democracy and socialism in all the continents of the globe. Having noted that its insidious strategy imperialism resorts to the intensification of the ideological offensive on the forces of peace and socialism, both parties called for resolute actions in order to hold aloft in the future, too, the victorious banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Communist Parties of the United States and India, it is pointed out in the joint statement, condemned the treason of the present Peking leadership, which has entered into a collusion with the forces of imperialism, spearheaded against the cause of peace, national liberation and revolutionary movements of the peoples. They characterised China's aggressive course, directed against the socialist countries in general, and against the Soviet Union, in particular, as a counterrevolutionary course, meeting only the interests of imperialism and international reaction.

Both parties declared their fraternal solidarity with the heroic people of Vietnam, who are again upholding their freedom and independence in face of Peking's treacherous policy and Kampuchea's perfidious intervention and military provocations. They expressed ardent solidarity with the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, with the SWAPO party (South-West Africa People's Organization) and the African National Congress of South Africa in their struggle for the liberation of the oppressed masses of South African working people from the shackles of apartheid, racialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

Expressing firm support to the struggle waged by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) for the achievement of a genuine settlement of the Middle Eastern conflict, both parties point to the imperative need of ensuring the lawful rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create an independent state. The Communist Parties of India and the United States greeted the courageous struggle waged against the Somoza dictatorial dynasty by the people of Nicaragua, headed by the Sandino Liberation Front.

PEKING LEADERSHIP'S POLICY 'AGGRESSIVE, DANGEROUS'

OW130651Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Mikhail Georgiyev commentary]

[Excerpts] Read the latest Chinese newspapers and you will be convinced that China's war hysteria has increased like a snowball rolling down from a mountaintop. The newspapers print on all pages slogans calling for war preparedness, write about military exercises, new missile tests and various other programs to promote the modernization of the armed forces, and report--with unconcealed joy--on Peking receptions honoring foreign military visitors. They also report Chinese delegations' visits to countries from which Peking wants to import weapons and production technology. Western newspapers print photographs of Chinese military personnel observing West German tanks, British or Swedish airplanes, French missiles, Japanese submarines and U.S. aircraft carriers.

Nothing is more interesting to Peking than arms. As a matter of fact, China openly puts out the slogan, "A New World War is Inevitable," as its national policy, negates the easing of international tension and clearly opposes arms reduction and efforts to promote the security of countries and peoples. China is the only country in the world to do so.

As time passes it becomes clearer that the Peking rulers' basic goal is to seize world hegemony. In the past 20 years, Peking has carried out military demonstrations and provocations along the borders with almost all of its neighbors.

At present, Peking's rulers are showing an example of great power chauvinism to Vietnam. Taking advantage of the Hoa Chiao issue, which they invented as a pretext, Peking's rulers are trying to make Vietnam submit, change its peace policy and hamper its development, which it won in the 30-year-long arduous armed struggle against the imperialist aggressors.

Peking's provocations against Vietnam show the people of the world, particularly those in Southeast Asia, where millions of Chinese reside, what they can expect from Peking, which is ready to use any excuse for realizing its expansionist ambition.

The Maoists like to say that they are taking a winding road. Those who are willing to use the China card for immediate profit need to consider this fact: To use the China card is lacking in foresight. British Labor MP (Hawk) has said that there is no guarantee that the arms China is getting from the West today will not be used against the West some day.

The replenishment of the Chinese arsenal with Western arms has stirred up the anxieties of the Asian countries on whom the brunt of Chinese territorial expansion would be first directed. Many people, armed with Chinese weapons, are already active in Burma, Malaysia, Thailand, the Philippines, India and Indonesia. The West's supply of military equipment is encouraging Peking to greater territorial ambitions against other countries.

Mao Tse-tung put out the thesis, We must conquer the globe; our target is the whole globe. The present Chinese rulers have undoubtedly accepted this thesis. Peking's policy is based on aggressive ambitions toward the territories of other countries and for world hegemony. This is dangerous not only to some individual countries but also to all mankind.

CONCERN OVER PRC'S ACQUISITION OF ARMS EXPRESSED

LD160808Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Commentator answers listener's questions with Konstantin Zabrodin]

[Excerpts] Hello. Today, I would like to deal with a letter from Mr (Leslie Sargent) of Liverpool, and this is what he writes. Is the Soviet Union now haunted by the specter of Harrier jump-jets along the Soviet-China border? It is common knowledge, Mr (Sargent), that Peking follows a frank anti-Soviet policy. It has officially announced the Soviet Union enemy No 1. Considering that the Chinese elite pursues openly an aggressive course of expansion, the fact it can lay its hands on a few hundred modern fighter planes will no doubt strengthen still more the military action in the policy of the Chinese leaders. And that, naturally cannot fail to cause concern among the Soviet people. Their concern cannot be reduced by statements of the Chinese foreign minister that allegedly the Chinese leaders who are making visits to other countries are searching friendship, peace, understanding and cooperation.

Actually--and this can be seen from the recent visit by Huang Hua to London, during which a deal with Harrier jets was discussed--this search is being made in a quite different direction. During their trips abroad, Chinese leaders do work which is aimed at subverting peace, at worsening international tension. To judge from the warm welcome the Chinese foreign minister has received in London, this activity finds the understanding of China's NATO partners. What can explain, Mr (Sargent), the kind of euphoria that has spread through the NATO capitals over the acquisition of new allies far away in the East?

China is regarded by the aggressive circles in the West as a natural ally, not only because of its rabid anti-Soviet campaign, which Peking is waging all the time. China gets additional weight and trust in the West thanks to its position on many other pressing issues.

War monopolies are eager to open a new market for their arms export, which can earn them huge profits. Small wonder it was with such jubilation that London received the news of the Harrier deal. The DAILY MAIL called it fantastic, and according to THE TIMES, Britain is interested more than ever in selling arms to China. I must say there is nothing strange in such comments. To begin with, profits of monopolies always determine the policy of the West. Secondly, as the BBC told its audience recently, just as China, NATO regards the Soviet Union as its potential enemy and so the contribution of any country, in this case with British fighter planes, into strengthening China's defense capability, is viewed as something useful for NATO.

But in the drive for profits, and the desire to whip up the arms race, the military-industrial circles apparently forget about the saying popular among the Maoists: A fable about a wise monkey sitting on the top of a hill and waiting for two tigers fighting at the foot of the hill to kill one another. To drop the allegory that the Chinese leaders love so much, there is quite a real political doctrine. By worsening to the limit relations between the Soviet Union and the Western powers, to provoke war, which will help China to ensure the dominant position in the world for itself. I believe, Mr (Sargent), that in view of the sale of British Harrier jump-jets to China, I may ask you in turn with good reason, aren't you concerned about this fantastic deal yourself?

GROMYKO-LED DELEGATION VISITS ROMANIA FOR TALKS

Arrives in Bucharest

LD131838Y Moscow TASS in English 1827 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, October 13, TASS--A CPSU delegation headed by Andrey Gromyko arrived here today on a friendly visit at the invitation on the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Deputy Prime Minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania Paul Niculescu, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania Stefan Andrei, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Vasile Musat, the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the USSR Gheorghe Badrus, and other officials.

Ceausescu Receives Gromyko

LD141956Y Moscow TASS in English 1919 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Bucharest, October 14, TASS--General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania has today received a CPSU delegation led by member of the Politbureau of the CPSU CC, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko.

Andrey Gromyko extended to Nicolae Ceausescu friendly greetings from the Politbureau of the CPSU CC and personally from Leonid Brezhnev. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the greetings and in his turn asked to convey to the Soviet leadership and Leonid Brezhnev personally friendly greetings on behalf of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party CC and on his personal behalf.

In the course of the meeting satisfaction was expressed with the development of relations between the CPSU and the Romanian Communist Party, the Soviet Union and Romania in the spirit of the understandings reached at the meetings between Leonid Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu.

At the same time was stressed the mutual wish to further strengthen cooperation, solidarity and fraternal friendship between the parties, the countries, the Soviet and Romanian peoples for the cause of socialism and communism, peace, international security and cooperation.

Some topical international issues and questions of the world communist and working-class movement were also examined.

After the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu gave a dinner in honour of the CPSU delegation. Present at the dinner were Prime Minister of the Romanian Government Manea Manescu, members of the Romanian leadership and other officials. Andrey Gromyko and Nicolae Ceausescu exchanged toasts.

The meeting at the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Talks Reported

LD151920Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

["Communication"-- soobshcheniye--on Gromyko-led CPSU Delegation's Visit to Romania]

[Text] A CPSU delegation consisting of Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister, delegation head; Ponomarev, Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary; Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary; and Brozdenko, CPSU Central Committee member and USSR ambassador to Romania, paid a friendly 13-15 October visit to the Socialist Republic of Romania at the RCP Central Committee's invitation.

The CPSU delegation was received by Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Talks took place between the CPSU delegation and an RCP delegation, during which questions concerning party and state bilateral relations, as well as problems in the international situation and the world communist movement were discussed.

Both delegations comprehensively examined progress in implementing the agreements reached at meetings between Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and Romanian president.

It was noted with satisfaction that a number of specific steps have been taken in implementing the long-term Soviet-Romanian copperation program set out in the 1976 joint statement, and that ways of further developing it have been discussed.

The determination of the Soviet Union and Romania to act jointly with other Warsaw Pact countries to increase their contribution to the cause of detente, security and cooperation among states and that of peace in Europe was stressed.

During the exchange of opinions on international questions, both delegations expressed concern at attempts of forces of imperialism and reaction to complicate the world situation.

They stressed the importance of stepping up efforts to peacefully eliminate the seats of tension and the arms race; to implement disarmament, initially nuclear disarmament; to reject the use of force in interstate relations; and to ban all types of mass destruction weapons, including such a barbaric weapon as the neutron bomb.

The delegations stated that the USSR and Romania will actively continue to assist implementation of the CSCE Final Act. They confirmed the USSR and Romanian solidarity with the peoples' struggle for complete elimination of colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid and for confirmation of every people's sovereign rights to dispose of their own national riches and to freely determine the paths of their development.

The CPSU and the RCP delegations confirmed their parties' determination to help in every way the unity of the world communist movement and of all current revolutionary and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Both parties' representatives noted the great significance of provisions of the concluding document of the Berlin conference of European communist and workers parties.

The Bucharest talks passed in a businesslike, open and comradely atmosphere. They confirmed both parties' intention to continue building bilateral relations in the spirit of the 1970 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, the 1976 Soviet-Romanian statement and on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism, international solidarity, equality, independence, mutual trust, respect and comradely mutual aid.

Visit Ends

LD151300Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A friendly visit to Romania by a CPSU delegation comprising Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister; Ponomarev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and CPSU Central Committee secretary and Rusakov, CPSU Central Committee secretary, ended today. The delegation visited Romania at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. They were seen off at the airport by Niculescu, RCP Political Executive Committee member and deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government as well as by other officials.

In Moscow at Vnukovo Airport, the delegation was met by Pelshe, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Party Control Committee chairman under the CPSU Central Committee; Zimyanin, CPSU Central Committee secretary, Bugayev, Maltsev, Pegov, CPSU Central Committee members; Ilichev, CPSU Central Auditing Commission member; Korniyenko, first deputy USSR minister of foreign affairs; and officials of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Among those meeting the delegation was Mielcioiu, charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the Soviet Union.

ACTIVITIES CELEBRATING POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMY DAY NOTED

Ustinov Greets Jaruzelski

LD131335Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Text] To Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, Polish minister of national defense, Warsaw:

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own account, I cordially congratulate you and Polish soldiers on the 35th anniversary of the Polish People's Army.

Thanks to the concern of the PZPR and the Polish Government, the Polish Army has grown in the last 35 years into a well-trained and technically equipped modern army. In a single combat formation with the fraternal armies of the Warsaw Pact states, it worthily contributes to defense of the revolutionary gains of the peoples of the European socialist countries. We note with great satisfaction that the inviolable Soviet-Polish combat collaboration forever sealed by the heroic joint struggle against the common enemy during World War II, is growing and strengthening yearly for the good of the cause of peace and socialism.

On this festive day, we wish you, comrade Minister, and the soldiers of the Polish People's Army new successes in fulfilling the tasks set by the Seventh PZPR Congress for further strengthening Poland's defense capability.

With communist greetings

[Signed] Marshal of the Soviet Union D. Ustinov, USSR minister of defense

Kulikov Arrives in Poland

LD131359Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 11 October, TASS--The Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister, has arrived here for celebration of the Polish Army's 35th anniversary.

The delegation was met at the airport by S. Kania, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and Polish minister of national defense, and by other officials.

B.I. Aristov, USSR ambassador to Poland, was among those meeting the delegation.

The Soviet military delegation was received the same day by P. Jaroszewicz, Polish Council of Ministers chairman. The meeting was held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Moscow Meeting Cited

LD131043Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 11 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Correspondent's report: "In a Single Combat Formation"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of representatives of the capital's working people and servicemen of the Moscow garrison devoted to the Polish Army's 35th anniversary was held 10 October in the V.I. Lenin House of Culture of the F.E. Dzerzhinskiy "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" cotton textiles combine in Moscow.

The participants warmly and cordially greeted the Polish delegation headed by Army Gen E. Molczyk, Polish vice minister of defense, which has arrived in Moscow for celebration of the Polish Army's 35th anniversary, as well as K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, and Division General J. Sxczensnowicz, army, navy and air force attache to the embassy.

The meeting was opened by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and the central board of the Soviet-Polish Friendship Society. A report devoted to the Polish Army's 35th anniversary was delivered by Army Gen A. T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister. He spoke of the glorious combat path traveled by the Polish units and commands formed on USSR territory, which became the nucleus of the united Polish Army. In joint battles against a common enemy, the speaker said, Soviet-Polish combat collaboration strengthened and the Polish Army was tempered and matured.

The speaker noted that in postwar years the Polish Army has become a modern socialist army, one with its people, and one of the new type, equipped with modern weapons and combat hardware and composed of highly trained officers, NCO's rank and file personnel.

Bilateral cooperation is developing fruitfully today in all spheres, including that of defense. In accordance with plans of the Warsaw Pact joint armed forces, joint command exercises are held in which our fraternal armies take part. Day-to-day ties of friendship between servicemen of the Northern Group of Forces and Polish working people and servicemen in the Polish Army have become a noteworthy tradition.

Those present attentively heard the speech of Army Gen E. Molozyk, Polish vice minister of defense. For us, servicemen of the Polish Army, he said, it is a great honor that the 35th anniversary of the armed forces of socialist Poland is being marked so ceremonially in Moscow--the heroic capital of the great Lenin's motherland. We are proud to be celebrating this day among our most devoted friends, together with you, dear Soviet brothers. Poles will always preserve the memory of the more than 600,000 Soviet servicemen who gave their lives in battle against the Hitlerite invaders on Polish soil. Their feat was the personification of the internationalist policy of the great party of Lenin.

Army General E. Molczyk stressed that the Polish Armed Forces are indebted for all their successes to the PZPR leadership, the selfless, fraternal assistance of the USSR and to all the Soviet people and their armed forces. The further expansion of friendly ties between the Polish Army, the Soviet Armed Forces and all Warsaw Pact armies serves the cause defending peace and socialism, Army Gen E. Molczyk said. He conveyed warm combat greetings from Polish servicemen to their Soviet brothers in arms.

The meeting became a moving demonstration of Soviet-Polish friendship and combat collaboration between Soviet and Polish servicemen, who stand guard in a single combat formation over socialism, peace and the security of peoples. A concert took place in conclusion.

Polish Envoy Holds Reception

LD131401Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Text] On 11 October, K. Olszewski, Polish ambassador to the USSR, held a reception marking the Polish Army's 35th anniversary; the reception was attended by the following: Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, Armed Forces General Staff chief and USSR first deputy defense minister; Army Gen A.A. Yepishev, Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate chief; Army Gen A.T. Altunin, USSR deputy defense minister; Army Gen I.N. Shkadov; marshals of categories of troops; generals, admirals and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces; veterans of the Great Patriotic War and participants in the liberation of Poland; and representatives of social organizations.

The army, navy and air force attaches at the foreign states embassies in Moscow were also present.

FANG YI'S FRG VISIT SEEN AS PART OF 'CHINESE BREAKTHROUGH'

DW151920Y Moscow in German to Germany 1753 GMT 15 Oct 78 DW

[Eduard Mnatsakanov Bonn dispatch]

[Text] The shores of the Rhine have recently become the place of (?real) Chinese pilgrimages. The number of official delegations from Peking who came here this year amounts to roughly 100. Among them were official and semiofficial government delegations, military, technical, and other delegations. For this reason, the West German press even coined the term "breakthrough." Many papers also point to the fact that Chinese visitors give special attention to the FRG arms companies, energy, and nuclear technology. Fang Yi, too, visited nuclear powerplants during his stay. He also paid a visit to arms producer Messerschmidtt-Boelkow plants, which, by the way, already supplies China with helicopters. Thus, the forced modernization and strengthening of the PRC's military-industrial potential, with the help of Western companies, are among the main goals of the Chinese breakthrough. But the PRC also pursues a political objective. The Peking emissaries are doing their utmost to discredit the politicians of European detente and to harass the continent's security. Typical in this context is the fact that while Fang Yi was in the FRG, another Chinese vice premier, Teng Hsiao-ping, invited West German journalists to Peking to give them proper instructions. He called upon the Europeans not to believe in detente and to prepare for war. SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG wrote on this occasion that the Chinese Government has not given up the thesis of inevitability of another world war. And it is only in the interest of a great leap that Peking thinks that the date of such an explosion must be postponed. Also typical is the speech made by the president of the Peking Institute for International Relations, [name indistinct], before members of the foreign policy society in Bonn. His memorable attacks on detente and his calls for an arms race very much resembled warmongering statements made by the supreme allied commander in Europe, U.S. General Alexander Haig. As UNSERE ZEIT remarks, the impression that the one has copied the other or vice versa may be felt. Realistically thinking people in the Federal Republic, including political quarters, are aware that the Chinese breakthrough has a negative character. This has triggered irritation at the neo-Nazi paper DEUTSCHE NATIONALZEITUNG. This paper demanded that the Chinese card be played intensively. Indeed, there are many in the Federal Republic who would like to do just that. (?This is the case with) the arms companies and their scarecrows in the CDU/CSU--all those who do not like today's peaceful Europe and who would like to wish it back into the time of confrontation and cold war. The democratic public in the Federal Republic is warning with growing determination that these aspirations have nothing in common with the Federal Republic's interests and that furthering Peking's big power claims can seriously affect the achievements the European peoples have attained on the difficult road to peace and security.

TRUD RIDICULES ARTICLE ON SOVIET SUBVERSION OF UK ECONOMY

LD131515Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 12 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[St. Aleksandrov article: "Lord Chalfont in Fleming's Role"]

[Text] "Secret Saboteurs Bringing Britain to Her Knees"--this garish title of an article in the British newspaper THE TIMES was evidently meant, by the editors' plan, to secure the reader's special interest and at the same time to awaken concern in him for his country's fate.

Indeed, the very first word of the title promises something detective-like ("secret," you see!).... And then alarm steals into your soul; how is it that Britain, which bowed its head neither to Spain at the time of Philip II, nor to Napoleon's France, nor to the Third Reich, has been broken and is capitulating? To whom?

It turns out that it has fallen victim to international communism. The thing is, Lord Chalfont, author of the article, writes, that the Soviet Union is "using the WFTU, which is a platform and instrument for furthering Soviet policy, to undermine the car industry" in West European countries, especially in Britain.

Well, the revered gentleman of course knows better than 57,000 workers at Ford plants as to why they are now on strike. The workers declare that they are protesting the authorities' policy of wage restraint. But the lord maintains that the strike is "part of the industrial and political sabotage (by the Russians) which is bringing the British car industry and thereby the whole British economy to its knees." According to Chalfont, it turns out that the strikers are not protecting their interests at all but are carrying out some operation on the instructions and in the interests of the Soviet Union. And his words are a blatant attack on the workers: "Anyone who really believes that the Ford crisis has only to do with the government's wage restraint policy is likely to believe anything."

The author of THE TIMES' article intimidates his readers: If they learn of the true scale of "Soviet penetration, communist subversion and systematic disruption of British economic and political life," they will start "waking in a cold sweat at 3 o'clock in the morning" through fear.

The laurels of the late writer I. Fleming, whose imagination brought secret agent 007 into the world, plainly give Chalfont no rest. What is the value, for example, of his stories about the new James Bond scuttling the Soviet "plan to blow up the early warning radar station at Flyingdales" or about secret Kremlin agents--"hidden communists in the parliamentary Labor Party?" Compositions of this sort cry out to be categorized as horror stories, which are currently fashionable in the West, or as black humor. However, Chalfont presents this "in all seriousness," as the saying goes.

It has already become a natural law that at times of increasing class contradictions and economic problems in Britain, particularly on the threshold of parliamentary elections, another forgery emerges from the secret recesses of the special services, followed by a new wave of campaigns to seek "Reds under the beds." And now that the British working people are actively joining in the struggle against antiworker policies, with that elections to Westminster not far off, reactionary conservative forces are taking recourse to their agents' services.

Chalfont asks his readers not to regard his anti-Soviet findings as "a figment of a disordered imagination" or as specimens of the "propaganda of paranoid cold-warriors." But how else can they be regarded?

TRIPARTY SWEDISH GOVERNMENT COALITION COLLAPSES

LD152311Y Moscow in Finnish to Finland 1630 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Sweden has overcome its government crisis. At the end of the week, the majority of the Riksdag approved the chairman of the Liberal Party, Ullsten, as prime minister. He announced that he will form a minority government of one party.

Thus the coalition of the Liberal, Center and Moderate Unity parties, which had been in power for 3 years, collapsed. The next parliamentary elections will take place within a year.

Most Swedish observers hold the view that the bourgeois coalition has long suffered from friction in solving questions of domestic and foreign policy. The country's economic difficulties have played a great part in differences among the bourgeois parties. During its period of government, the bourgeois coalition carried out several social and economic reforms, which have narrowed even more the interests of wide sections of the population. The policy observed by such a government aroused great dissatisfaction. In these conditions, the moderates tried to strengthen their position through dissociating themselves from openly rightwing circles. Through this they hope to safeguard a chance of participating in the country's ruling in future.

The new government plan (?took) a long time to develop in Stockholm, for cooperation among the bourgeois parties under present conditions proved impossible. The Social Democrats, under the leadership of their chairman, Palme, announced that they would again be prepared to accept government responsibility on the condition that extraordinary new parliamentary elections were called. As the Liberal Party has only very slight support in the Riksdag--it has only 39 seats-the Social Democrats promised passive support to the new prime minister.

Such a turn of affairs has made the rightwing circles cautious. Their organ, SVENSKA DAGBLADET, hastened to announce that the liberal government, formed with the blessing of the Social Democrats, will render any cooperation among the bourgeois parties impossible. Whatever the case, Sweden's internal political situation and the mood of the people are now turning against such a coalition. This coalition has lost the people's confidence through its policy, which is in conflict with the people's interets.

NOVIKOV ATTENDS SPANISH AMBASSADOR'S NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

LD122213Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1850 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow--On the occasion of national day Juan Antonio Samaranch, the Spanish ambassador in the Soviet Union, gave a reception which was attended by Sabir Niyazbekov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet; Ignatiy Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Anatoliy Kovalev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and other officials.

BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN MEET WITH ALGERIA'S BOUMEDIENE

LD161136Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1104 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 16 Oct, TASS--There was a meeting in the Kremlin today among Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Aleksey Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Houari Boumediene, president of the Algerian Democratic and Popular Republic and president of the Council of the Revolution, who arrived in the USSR for a friendly working visit.

Leonid Brezhnev, Aleksey Kosygin and Houari Boumediene exchanged opinions on questions of mutual interest, paying particular attention to the situation in the Near East. The sides decisively condemned the results of the separatist deal in Camp David, concluded between the rulers of Egypt and Israel against the interests of the Arab countries, stating that this plot makes a Near East settlement significantly more difficult and leads to a complication of the situation there.

The leaders of the Soviet Union and Algeria expressed the firm conviction that a just and lasting peace in the Near East can be achieved only on the basis of the unconditional and complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab lands occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the national rights of the Arab people of Palestine in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Questions of bilateral relations were touched upon during the exchange. The sides' mutual desire to develop and strengthen Soviet-Algerian relations was stressed. They examined several specific questions concerning cooperation in the political, economic and other areas.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

MEDIA CRITICISE CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS, BLAIR HOUSE TALKS

IZVESTIYA on 'Philosophy' at Meeting

LD131035Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Political observer V. Kudryavtsev article: "Imaginary and Real Paths"]

[Text] The situation taking shape in the Near East under the influence of the recent U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian compact at Camp David was accurately, profoundly and realistically analyzed during the Moscow talks between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Ba'th Party and president of the Syrian Arab Republic. These talks acquire particular importance if you consider that Comrade Hafiz al-Asad acts not only as the leader of Syria but also as the representative of the other members of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, which recently discussed the present crucial moment in the development of the Near East situation.

"We have frequently said, and would like to say again quite definitely," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said, "that the path of separate deals and concessions to the aggressor does not bring peace any closer. It merely exacerbates the Near East situation still further. Until the causes of the Arab-Israeli conflict are eliminated, until the consequences of Israeli aggression are liquidated, there will be no reliable peace in the Near East."

An increasing number of Arab countries and increasingly broad circles of the world public, seriously alarmed by the situation in the Near East and actively coming out for the establishment of a lasting and just peace in this region, are reaching the same conclusion.

The organizers of the Camp David meeting complain that the Arab countries struggling for the solution of the Near East crisis did not understand the aim or "philosophy" of the separate agreements reached there. But it is clear to everyone that the Camp David deal revealed again the essence of U.S. imperialism's policy with respect to the national liberation movements. Camp David showed the Arab countries yet again the true worth of the expatiations by U.S. ruling circles on the "defense of human rights" and their "concern" to insure that the independent countries handle their own destiny.

What do the decisions taken in Camp David signify in practice? They are aimed at the virtual liquidation of the Palestinian people as such, because the struggle they are waging under the leadership of the PLO is one of the main obstacles in the path of the implementation of imperialist-Zionist aims. On the other hand, this struggle is pivotal to the anti-imperialist, anti-Zionist unity of the Arab peoples. No one is as vitally interested in the speediest liberation of the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza strip from the Israeli occupiers as the Arab people of Palestine. And the liquidation of the consequences of Israeli aggression--that is, a just settlement of the Near East crisis--is only possible when these lands are indeed liberated, as are the Syrian and Egyptian territories seized by Israel, and Jersualem as well.

All the points of the Camp David agreements touching on the Palestinian problem apply not to the Arab people of Palestine as a whole but merely to those Palestinians living on the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. AFP notes that the agreement thus "tacitly excludes about 2 million Palestinian refugees" (of the 3 million Palestinians). Israeli Prime Minister Begin was particularly cynically on this score, alleging that the Palestinian people do not exist at all but that there are merely "Arabs of the land of Israel."

Begin's cynicism--a component part of the Camp David "philosophy"--also imbues all the decisions of the trilateral meeting. "Autonomy," which does not even merit the epithet "limited" [kutsaya], has been promised to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. This is a frank deception of world public opinion as reflected in UN recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. The Camp David accords do not say a single word about the PLO and its involvement in the decision of the Palestinian people's destiny. The so-called "autonomy" for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip is planned initially in the creation of local organs under Israel's military-political control. And although the "Framework for Peace Negotiations on the Middle East" agreed on in Camp David, states that after the creation of organs of self-rule the Israeli military and civilian administration will be annulled and its armed forces withdrawn, it is indicated here that the "remaining" Israeli troops will be stationed in "specially stipulated areas." Police forces, which "may include Israeli citizens," that is, the nucleus of this police force will be Israeli, will be created on the West Bank and Gaza. The same document also speaks of Jordan's involvement in all these "measures," although as is well known that Jordan did not take part in the meeting and reacted adversely to its decisions.

All these measures are designed for a 5-year period; only after this deadline has elapsed is the question of the subsequent destiny of the West Bank and Gaza to be raised. But here, the verbal phase of Camp David ends, and the Israeli aggressors' totally unrestricted policy begins.

When Israel speaks of "agreement" to create some future "Palestinian formation," note that this is an intention on Israel's part to create something like a Near East "Bantustan."

And the fact that things are moving toward just such a turn of events can be seen by Begin's statements, which leave none of the illusions that As-Sadat is trying to create in an attempt to conceal his own betrayal of pan-Arab interests.

Speaking to U.S. Jewish organizations, Begin stated that Israeli troops would not leave the West Bank or Gaza after 5 years and would never return the occupied lands on the Golan Heights to Syria. And so that no one is left with any doubt as to Tel Aviv's intentions, Begin stressed that "the Israeli Defense Forces will remain in Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip" even after the 5-year term, since Israel "has the right to sovereignty over Judea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip." Thus nothing remains of the Egyptian president's cheerful assertions, including his illusions concerning the West Bank. In an interview with YEDI'OT AHARONOT on 1 October, Begin also promised Egypt economic enslavement, stating that "we shall encourage, in particular, capital investments by the Jewish diaspora in Egypt." This is one further fresh "duty" for Cairo--to become the channel for penetration of Israeli capital into the Arab economy.

The Camp David "philosophy" also teaches that, in the UN age, the impetuous upsurge of national liberation movements and the appearance of new independent states liberated from the colonial yoke, there are still circles in imperialist countries like the United States that consider they have the right to decide the internal affairs of other states and other peoples. For instance, what is the point of including states in the Camp David agreements that did not take part in them and, it has transpired, have absolutely no desire to display solidarity with the decisions of the trilateral meeting? What is this? An excessive exaggeration of one's role coupled with an unrealistic approach to the present and to the real correlation of forces in the world, or a manifestation of that same hegemonism that the Pentagon proclaims in unison with the Chinese great-power chauvinists in an attempt to shift all the blame?

The philosophy of "crushing everyone" is absolutely obvious both in the approach to the Palestinian problem, where great-power scorn for the will of other states is displayed, and in the entire content of the Camp David agreements. For a contradiction between the policy of the U.S. ruling circles and the national interests of the developing countries, in this case the Near East countries, like the one reflected in the U.S.-Israeli-Egyptian "frameworks" is rarely to be encountered in any other agreement. To wipe an obstacle such as the Palestine resistance movement from the face of the earth; to smash Arab unity; to force every Arab state individually to capitulate; to institute a neocolonialist system in the Near East--that is the U.S. imperialists' program, for whom oil and strategic interests make the Near East attractive. All the rest is diplomatic window dressing.

The Camp David "philosophy" also teaches the people that in our time the imperialists no longer always risk pursuing their aggressive policy themselves. Nor do they limit themselves to merely their overt agents, like Israel. With increasing frequency they are resorting to the services of intra-Arab, intra-African, or recently, intra-Asian reaction. In the Near East, as Camp David confirmed again, Egyptian reaction, acting as capitulationists and betrayers of general Arab national interests, is serving as an increasingly obedient tool of the U.S. imperialists.

Camp David, as reasonable circles in the West are noting, can only exacerbate and complicate the Near East situation, as is borne out just by recent events in Lebanon. They were undoubtedly stimulated by the support for Israeli positions at Camp David. We have already noted that the majority of Arab states and the broad Arab public are increasingly exposing the essence of the "philosophy" of the U.S. imperialists and Israeli Zionists in the Near East. The position of the National Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, created by the Arab countries that reject As-Sadat's path of wretched groveling before the unsolicited "rulers of the world's destiny," leads us to this conclusion. It is highly pleasing that the activity of the All-Arab People's Congress, which unites over 100 parties and public organizations of 17 Arab countries, is broadening. All this instills confidence in the inexorable collapse of the Camp David "philosophy."

The Soviet Union holds a consistent, principled position on the Near East issue. This is not a position dictated by expediency considerations, but stems organically from the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy. The doors for a just solution of the Near East problem remain open, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed at the dinner in honor of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. "This," he said, "means the Geneva conference, specially created to resolve the fundamental problems of an ell-embracing peace settlement in this region. But such a settlement must mean Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967. The Arab people of Palestine will receive the opportunity to create their own national home, their own state. The strictest international guarantees must be provided for the security of all states of this region without exception."

On this path the Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with other participants in the Geneva conference, including the PLO, since this is the path or the complete liquidation of the consequences of the 1967 Israeli aggression.

The Soviet Union's position, as is confirmed once again by Hafiz al-Asad's speech in Moscow and the decisions of the Damascus Conference of National Steadfastness and Resistance Front, is meeting with broad approval from the Arab countries and coincides with the aspirations of the Near East peoples opposing Israeli aggression.

U.S. 'Speeding Up' Talks

LD131550Y Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 13 Oct 78 ED

["USA Speeding Up a Separate Deal"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 13, TASS--The United States is in a hurry to make last formalities over the separate deal between Egypt and Israel, reached at the recent meeting in Camp David. The negotiations that have opened here are actually tripartite: A representative American delegation, headed by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, is working in the governmental Blair House residence side-by-side with the Egyptian and Israeli delegations. Since the very first day of negotiations the U.S. administration has taken them under its strict control, channelling the discussion between representatives of Cairo and Tel Aviv into the "necessary direction", which mainly meets the interests of Israel and the United States itself. Speaking at a ceremony held in the White House on the occasion or the opening of the tripartite negotiations, U.S. President James Carter made it clear that the United States regards conclusion of the treaty between Egypt and Israel as only the first part of a series of separate deals with Israel which Washington should like to impose upon Arab countries.

He urged Jordan and other Arab countries to "avail themselves of the opportunity" and to take part in the negotiations.

But, in the opinion of commentators, these calls do not find a positive response in Arab capitals, the overwhelming majority of which have already denounced and turned down the separate Cairo-Tel Aviv deal, struck with Washington's active assistance. Over the time that passed after the Camp David meeting, where the so-called "framework" of the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty has been elaborated, both sides discarded even the claims that this treaty is linked with the problem of the Israeli-occupied Arab lands. Egypt itself has gained nothing from the deal, it has not even attained restoration of its sovereignty over the Israeli-occupied Sinai Peninsula, whereas Tel Aviv with Washington's assistance has secured major political concessions from Egypt, and have not given up its territorial claims.

In a bid to get the maximum benefits from As-Sadat's betrayal of the cause of the Arab peoples, the United States is in a hurry to draw Egypt, which found itself in a deep isolation, into the orbit of this imperialist policy in the Middle East.

The American press points out that the United States intends to use the conclusion of a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel to spur the arms race in the explosive area of the Middle East. The United States, writes the newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, is going to largely increase arms deliveries to Egypt and Israel after conclusion of a treaty between them. Israel seeks from the United States not only bigger deliveries of the most-up-to-date arms, but it also seeks the transfer to it of the latest American technology for the manufacture of planes and electron systems of weapons.

Timoshkin Commentary

LD140448Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Aleksandr Timoshkin commentary]

[Text] On Thursday, President Carter gave his approval for the start of the new round of the Egyptian-Israeli talks. President Carter spoke to the participants in the talks at the White House, lavishing praise on them and on U.S. diplomacy. The U.S. President said that they had all made maximum efforts and exercised wisdom in laying down the beginnings of the peace process in the Middle East. Let us say right away that this viewpoint is not shared by the great majority of the Arabs and all those with sound thinking. They believe that the Washington talks are centered--through a separate treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv--only on strengthening the positions of the United States and its major Middle East ally--Israel--thanks to the withdrawal of Cairo from the struggle for Arab rights and interests.

A U.S. spokesman for the three delegations in the Washington talks--the United States, Israel and Egypt--told newsmen that satisfactory progress had been achieved in the first session. He added that all sides are trying to complete the draft of the treaty as soon as possible. We can say that this applies most to the Egyptian delegation, which agreed to hold the talks even on a Friday--A Moslem holiday. As for the Israeli delegation, it did not want to work on Saturday because the Jewish religion prohibits this. It was said that the Israeli delegation will not work on Monday--a Jewish holiday, the tabernacle--their flight out of Egypt.

It is true that all these are trivial details, but they are greatly significant in light of Cairo's attitude at the Washington talks and the policy characterized by the astonishing speed of the Egyptians in concluding the separate treaty with the Israeli enemy. One can judge the extent of the situation from other facts and details that also prove that Cairo wants to sign without fail a separate treaty with Israel on U.S. and Israeli terms. One of the conditions is not to link the signing of the treaty with the fate of the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and occupied East Jerusalem, let alone the Golan Heights.

It is true that the Egyptian president said again--so claims Egyptian propaganda--in his instructions to the Egyptian delegation, that the agreements concluded at Camp David concern general peace in the Middle East. He also stressed to his delegation members not to discuss questions in Washington concerning the Sinai because these questions have been solved. Here, the Egyptian president clearly tried to wear the cloak of a defender of Arab interests. But the Arab and U.S. press have ridiculed Cairo's foolish attempts to conceal, even a little, the violation of the Arabs' vital interests. For example, the New York TIMES writes frankly that, during the Washington talks, only things that concern the separate Egyptian-Israeli treaty will be confirmed and nothing else.

Ladies and gentlemen, I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that Egyptian officials have recently been talking as if the treaty had already been signed and finalized, as if broad normal relations between Egypt and Israel have already been established.

For instance, 'Abd ar-Razzaq 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian planning minister, said to the Israeli MA'ARIV correspondent that, as of now, Egypt considers Israel not as an arsenal but as a place of many opportunities. The Egyptian minister immediately specified at once the fields of cooperation with Israel. He said that Egypt looks with approval on the possibility of selling Sinai oil to Israel. It is to be noted here that Cairo will thus have washed its hands of the Arab boycott against the enemy. And as the U.S. press says, Cairo dees no obstacle to signing the separate treaty with the enemy, a matter which deserves the admiration of Washington and Tel Aviv.

As-Sadat 'Totally Isolated'

LD140356Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Sergey Losev commentary]

[Text] News analysts in the United States and Western Europe are asking what the administration has in mind in pushing talks for a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. Some connect the policy of separate deals with the eagerness of the Pentagon and the American oil interests to expand American influence in the Arab world and simultaneously erode the Arabs' cooperation with the Soviet Union. The Washington POST remarked that anti-Sovietism was a fourth participant in the Camp David talks. The Pentagon plans call for a bigger United States military presence in an area close to the southern borders of the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty countries. Two large air bases are to be built in the Negev Desert, and the Begin government has suggested turning the port of Haifa into a United States naval base on the Mediterranean.

The current talks in Washington, like Camp David, are taking place behind the backs of the Arabs and against their interests.

A number of supporters of former President an-Nasir who were on the Revolutionary Council that directed the July revolution of 1952 in Egypt have reminded President as-Sadat in a published statement that the Camp David agreements do not contain even a promise from Israel to withdraw its troops from the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Nor do they mention the right of the Palestinian Arabs to self-determination, or any intention of Israel to stop building settlements in the occupied areas. The Camp David agreements, it is pointed out, say nothing either about the only lawful representative of the Palestinian Arabs--the Palestine Liberation Organization [PLO]--or about returning to the Arabs East Jerusalem where holy places of Islam are located. The four who signed this message to President as-Sadat--'Abd al-Latfi al-Baghdadi, Zakariyyah Mhyi ad-Din, Husayn ash-Shafi'i and Kamal ad-Din Husayn--asked him to revoke the Camp David deal.

In the past year some of President as-Sadat's supporters have turned against him. Three foreign ministers and a defense minister have resigned. To check the mounting dissatisfaction As-Sadat has reshuffled the army leadership and resorted to mass arrests. The scale of the arrests, in the opinion of the Cairo correspondent of the British GUARDIAN, show that resistance to the policy of separate deals is much sterner in Egypt than the authorities admit.

Do the agreements President as-Sadat signed have any value then? In the Arab world the Egyptian leader is totally isolated. He has even failed to get the support of Jordan, of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, countries that Washington continues to pressure in the hope of involving them, too, in separate treaties. At the meeting in Damascus in late September of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation the leaders of Syria, Libya, Algeria, South Yemen, and the PLO declared the Camp David accords invalid and unlawful and announced they would work to block them. So far President as-Sadat has failed to prevent the consolidation of an Arab front opposing him.

On 1st November Arab heads of state and government will convene in Baghdad to agree on measures to counteract As-Sadat's policy. Most of the Arab countries have said they will attend. These are Syria, Algeria, Libya, People's Democratic Yemen, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, the Yemen Arab Republic, Jordan, Tunisia, most of the states of the Persian Gulf and the Arab Peninsula, and the PLO.

This is the meeting in which the talks are taking place in Washington. The United States has gone back on the commitments it undertook a year ago in the joint statement with the Soviet Union on the Middle East and this is the result. When President al-Asad of Syria visited the Soviet Union a short while ago President Brezhnev made a significant statement at a dinner in honor of the guest. He said: Washington seems inclined to forget about the Geneva conference and that it has two cochairmen, the Soviet Union and the United States, with all the rights and duties that follow from this. But we remember this well and will act accordingly.

Attempt at UN Auspices Criticized

LD141204Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0755 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

["A Humiliating Peace"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 14 October--Egyptian-Israeli talks at the level of ministers of foreign affairs and of defense, designed to draft a peace treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv, have begun here. Blair House, a traditional residence near the White House for visiting foreign heads of state, has been placed at the disposal of the participants.

Local observers deduce from statements made by Americans, Egyptians and Israelis that the United States is acting as a third participant in the talks. This is indicated by the fact that the meeting of Israeli and Egyptian representatives was opened by President J. Carter and that the U.S. delegation at Blair House will be headed by Secretary of State C. Vance.

American diplomats have established a deep U.S. involvement in the process of peaceful settlement between Israel and Egypt at the insistence of President as-Sadat. It is being admitted in less official conversations that the administration would not like to let the talks get out of its control and intends to push both sides firmly toward a deal.

It is considered obvious that Egypt's talks with Israel will not be linked with the problem of the West Bank and Gaza, at least at this stage. J. Carter's statement that West Bank problems will not prevent conclusion of an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty and As-Sadat's simultaneous admission that he "is sick of conducting talks" on behalf of Syria and the Palestinians are assessed as an overt announcement of the intention to strive for a purely separate deal.

And the tactics of all three sides, the United States, Israel and Egypt, have finally taken shape: to get the agreement drafted quickly, with no hitches, as long as no events in the Middle East prevent them from doing so. The Egyptians are talking about 2 to 3 weeks of talks. The Israelis welcome this Egyptian statement, although they believe that "a little more time" will be needed. The U.S. stand can be expressed by the formula "the sooner the better."

All three participants are united in the wish to burn, as fast and as thoroughly as possible, all bridges on the way to a comprehensive peace settlement to the Middle East conflict, a settlement which is not to Israel's liking, since Israel hopes that the Arab world will be eventually forced to reconcile itself to accomplished facts.

The Americans have adorned the buildings where the talks are taking place with a UN flag in an attempt to impart to the talks a certain official air. But everyone knows that any relationship the talks have with the United Nations is mostly negative, as the talks run counter to both the stand of the overwhelming majority of Arab states and to UN decisions.

These provide, as is known, for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all occupied territories and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people as the basis of a settlement--and it is precisely these problems that have been ruled out at Camp David. Naturally, no hoisting of the UN flag will cover up the separate nature of the humiliating peace that is now being forced on Egypt for the benefit of the aggressor and against the interests of all Arabs.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1600 GMT on 14 October, in a commentary by TASS correspondent Igor Makrin, notes that "the decision of the United States to hoist a U.N. flag over the building in Washington, where at present Israeli-Egyptian talks are being held under the U.S. aegis, cause concern of the international community. According to U.S. designs, this step is called upon to symbolize a U.N. approval of the deal between Cairo and Tel Aviv.

"However, an official spokesman of the U.N. secretary general stated that the United Nations Organisation not only does not approve, but also has nothing to do with these negotiations. He stressed that a Middle East settlement must be based on the implementation of the pertinent U.N. decisions providing for the withdrawal of all Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories as well as on a just settlement of the Palestinian question."]

Treaty Draft Termed 'Diktat'

LD142350Y Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 14, TASS--At the tripartite talks between the USA, Egypt and Israel continuing here, the American delegation tabled "as a basis for the holding of talks" its draft of a treaty between Egypt and Israel. Diplomatic observers [words indistinct] this move as fresh proof of the fact (?that) the [word indistinct] states has firmly decided to take into its hands and speed up the conclusion of a separate Egyptian-Israeli peace.

It is pointed out that the American draft of a separate treaty is by far more advantageous to Israel than to Egypt. It is viewed as diktat, which Egypt will be forced to accept considering the weakness of the stand of President as-Sadat, who isolated Egypt from the rest of the Arab world.

As the American press notes, Israel capitalizing on Egypt's weakness openly declares its intention to continue the "development" of the occupied Arab lands. Speaking in a radio interview yesterday, Israeli Agriculture Minister Sharon said that Tel Aviv intends to [words indistinct] then its settlements already existing in the [words indistinct] territories [words indistinct] establish new settlements around Jerusalem.

The number of Israeli colonists in the occupied [words indistinct] may be increased, in his words, from 4,500 to 10,000. The minister said that the Camp David accords will only then be of significance, if Israel begins resolutely implementing a plan for broadening its outposts in the Arab lands.

Many noted political figures of the United States also show a sceptical attitude to the separate deal between Egypt and Israel. The policy of the Egyptian leadership, said noted figure of the U.S. Congress Senator J. Abourezk is indicative of his open departure from the common stand of the Arab states and actual surrender to all of Israel's demands. Such a course is fraught with dangerous consequences as it is conducive to a split in Arab unity, and this is precisely Israel's aim.

J. Abourezk pointed out that without all-round U.S. aid and support Israel would not able to pursue with such impunity its aggressive line towards the Arab countries. There is a powerful pro-Israeli lobby in the United States [words indistinct] the American Middle East policy, he stressed. Small wonder that Israel has a free hand in the region and can perpetrate arbitrary rule unimpeded there.

ARAB SUMMIT MEETING TO OPEN IN BAGHDAD OCTOBER

LD142158Y Moscow TASS in English 1835 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 14, TASS--It has been announced here that the Arab summit meeting is to open in Baghdad on November 2. As the Iraqi news agency points out, it will be preceded by a conference of Arab foreign ministers scheduled to open in Baghdad on October 30. Sixteen out of the 22 members of the League of Arab States invited by the Government of Iraq to attend the meeting and the conference have already given their consent.

The main aim of the meeting is to work out a general stand by the Arabs regarding the sell-out course pursued by As-Sadat.

In an interview to Baghdad magazine ALIF BA, member of the Revolutionary Command of Iraq and Defence Minister 'Adnan Khayrallah Talfah stated that the Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. meeting at Camp David has resulted in Egypt's divorce from the all-Arab front of struggle to liquidate the consequences of the Israeli aggression. The recent statement by the Council of the Revolutionary Command of Iraq and, among others, the convening of the Arab summit in Baghdad, he said, was an initiative on a pan-Arab scale aimed at creating a front opposed to the Camp David accords.

Damascus, October 14, TASS--In welcoming the convening of the pan-Arab summit in Baghdad, Syrian newspaper ATH-THAWRAH writes that the summit is called upon to expand the membership of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation to the sell-out course pursued by the Egyptian president, to bring to the front new forces thus enhancing its potention. The convening of the summit conference, writes ATH-THAWRAH, will consolidate the front, helping to undo the consequences of the capitulatory plans and plots encroaching on the interests of the Arab countries.

Beirut, October 14, TASS--The creation of a firm and reliable foundation for a further consolidation of the positions of the Arab patriotic forces opposed to the capitulatory policy of President As-Sadat calls for their maximally possible unity with the Soviet Union, said Abu Ayad, member of the Central Council of Palestinian organization Fatah.

In an interview to Lebanese weekly AL-KIFAH AL-ARABI he highly appreciated the support of the Soviet Union in the struggle of the Arab nations for a just settlement of the Middle East crisis. We need to establish with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries such relations which would be stable and not affected by any external influences, Abu Ayad stressed.

ESCALATION OF LEBANESE CONFLICT 'DIRECT OUTCOME' OF CAMP DAVID

LD142236Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 14, TASS--Tension continues running high in the Lebanese capital in spite of the measures taken by the central Lebanese authorities.

Units of the Lebanese Army reorganized by the government have entered Beirut's Al-Hadath and Ba'bdah districts, thus disengaging right-wing Christian units and contingents of the Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon. According to reports by officials, the operation passed off without incidents, and relative calm prevails there.

Fire exchanges are continuing in other parts of Beirut, particularly eastern districts.

Political observers of the Lebanese capital link the further developments with the results of the conference of Arab foreign ministers, whose troops are included in the inter-Arab peace-keeping force. The conference is to open in Beyt ad-Din, at a distance of nearly 30 kilometers south of Beirut, on October 15. The right-wing Christian leadership of the so-called "Lebanese Front" coordinating its subversive activity in Lebanon with Israel's ruling circles is known to demand full withdrawal of the Syrian contingents of the Inter-Arab peace-keeping force. The conservative forces are threatening a further escalation of tensions if the mandate of the inter-Arab peace-keeping force expiring on October 26 will be prolonged by the Arab countries.

Meanwhile, Israel continues openly violating Lebanon's sovereignty. Israeli aircraft made yesterday reconnaissance flights over Beirut.

The newspaper HA'AREZ issued in Tel Aviv frankly writes that "if Israel does not meet its commitments" as regards support for the right-wing Christian forces, this will "weaken the positions of both Egypt and Israel itself."

Pro-Israeli agents in the south of the country are increasing their activity. Right-wing military detachments are continuing systematic armed provocations against the interim U.N. force by shelling its positions in southern Lebanon.

The Central Political Council of the country's national patriotic forces has issued a statement stressing that the alliance of the imperialist and right-wing Christian forces as well as Israel is continuing stubbornly its attempts at carrying out the conspiracy directed against Lebanon's future. The conservatives, says the statement, are as earlier demanding "autonomy" for the areas under their control and withdrawal of the inter-Arab force from them. Leader of the National Liberal Party Camille Shan'un reiterates every day that the ceasefire is only a temporary truce, which will be followed by a resumption of fighting. Meanwhile, Israel continues threatening an armed intervention in support of the right-wing forces and the USA is insisting on internationalization of the Lebanese conflict.

The Central Political Council of the national-patriotic forces of Lebanon has called for further strengthening under the present conditions the alliance of all forces declaring for foiling the conspiracy against Lebanon.

Rome, October 14, TASS--The incessant fighting in Lebanon jeopardizes peace in the Middle East, says the statement by the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Israel CC. The escalation of military actions by the right-wing Christian forces backed by the USA and Israel may trigger off a war throughout the whole of the region, the statement points out.

The aim of the Lebanese conservative forces and their Israeli and American backers, says the statement, consists in splitting of the right-wing forces into a regional military grouping. At the same time, these forces strive to destroy the Palestine resistance movement and undermine Syria's anti-Imperialist stand. The statement by the Politbureau of the Communist Party of Israel CC stresses that the escalation of fighting in Lebanon is a direct outcome of the Camp David meeting and the documents signed at it.

Foreign Ministers Discuss Situation

LD152004Y Moscow TASS in English 1926 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 15, TASS--A conference of foreign ministers of six Arab countries--Syria, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and Sudan connected with the inter-Arab forces for peace-keeping in Lebanon, opened to day in Bayt Ad Din, 30 kilometres away from the Lebanese capital. It is noted here that the task of the conference, in which president of Lebanon and foreign minister of Lebanon are taking part is to work out a plan for normalisation of the present tense situation in Lebanon which aggravated as a result of continued armed provocations of right-wing Christian forces.

Constructive settlement of the Lebanese problem does not suit the leaders of the right-wing forces, who, cooperating closely with Israel, receive vast quantities of Israeli arms and military equipment which are delivered through the Mediterranean port of Juniyah they control.

The day before the conference opened, the leader of the conservative "Lebanese Front" C. Sham'un demanded complete withdrawal from Lebanon of Syrian contingents included in the inter-Arab forces. The right-wing forces threaten to resort to further escalation of tensions in the country if the mandate of the inter-Arab forces that expires on October 26 is extended at this conference.

According to reports coming from south Leganon, the right-wing Christian forces included in the so-called "army of defence of the south of Lebanon" seek to aggravate the situation. In the past day they were heavily shelling several peaceful populated localities of the country, causing loss of life among the population. Israeli warplanes giving support to the conservatives make flights over the Lebanese coast.

IRAQI NAVY COMMANDER ARRIVES IN MOSOCW, TALKS WITH GORSHKOV

LD131409Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 12 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] On 11 October, Brig Ala' ad-Din Kazim Hammad, commander of the Iraqi Navy, arrived in Moscow on an official visit at the invitation of Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union S.G. Groshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the navy.

Brig Ala' ad-Din Kazim Hammad and those accompanying him were met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Adm N.I. Smirnov, first deputy commander in chief of the navy, Lt Gen G.A. Borisov, chief of the Defense Ministry External Relations Directorate, and by other admirals and officers.

Brig (I.Kh. Mukhiddin), army, navy and air force attache at the Iraqi Embassy to the USSR, was among those meeting him.

The same day Ala' ad-Din Kazim Hammad was received by Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the navy. A friendly conversation took place on questions of mutual interest. (M.A. Khamid), Iraqi charge d'affaires in the USSR, was present at the conversation. Fleet Admiral of the Soviet Union S.G. Gorshkov gave a luncheon in honor of the Iraqi guest.

FAILURE OF COUP ATTEMPT IN YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC NOTED

LD160918Y Moscow TASS in English 0828 GMT 16 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 16, TASS--according to reports reaching here, a state coup d'etat attempt was made in the Yemen Arab Republic on Sunday. The plotters have been arrested, said a statement of an official representative of the Government of the Yemen Arab Republic.

JORDANIAN RELIGIOUS DELEGATION LEADER ON USSR VISIT

LD132158Y Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 13, TASS--While touring the Soviet land, we could [word indistinct] the tremendous successes scored by the multinational Soviet people in all fields of economy and culture. This is the impression of the tour of Central Asia and areas of the USSR of head of the delegation of Jordanian religious (?figures) and statesmen, Deputy Chairman of the National Consultative Council Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim at-Taruna.

He spoke with particular admiration about work in the former desert--the Hungry Steppe, which has been transformed now into a [word indistinct] of irrigation farming.

The delegation has been on a visit in the Soviet Union for the second week now, at the invitation of the Ecclesiastical Board of Moslems of Central Asia and Kazakhstan.

Addressing a reception today given by Vladimir Koredov, chairman of the board for religious affairs under the USSR Council of Ministers, the head of the delegation said that his colleagues could convince themselves with satisfaction that there is genuine freedom for all believers in the USSR to do religious rites and observe national traditions.

The delegation visited the ancient cities of Tashkent, [words indistinct]. Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim at-Taruna noted that historical momuments of Islam-mosques and (?cathedrals) are taken special care of, and pointed out that this attention deserves particularly high praise, as many of the monuments under protection are the common cultural heritage of all Moslems. He said in particular that Moslems in other countries together with Soviet Moslems take pride in particular in the unique ancient books on the stocks of the library of the Ecclesiastical Board of Moslems in Tashkent.

Ahmad 'Abd al-Karim at-Taruna declared for a further development of contacts between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Jordan, for an exchange of delegations. He stressed that the Jordanians are proud of their friendship with Soviet people and grateful to them for the aid and spiritual support in the just struggle being waged by the Arabs against the Israeli aggressors.

"We highly value the Soviet Government's stand on the Middle East issue," the head of the delegation said.

The Jordanian guests were today received by Alekcey Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

TUNISIAN PEOPLE PREPARING TO MARK EVACUATION DAY

LD142140Y Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tunis, October 14, TASS--TASS correspondent Igor Myakishev reports:

The Tunisian people, on October 15, is to mark an important date in the history of its struggle for national liberation--the evacuation day. Fifteen years ago, the French troops withdrew from the naval and airforce base in Biyarta. The departure in October 1963 of the last remaining foreign soldier from Tunisian soil marked an important stage on the path of strengthening the country's political independence. This victory of the Tunisian people was largely assisted by broad solidarity on a part of international progressive public with its courageous struggle. Tunisia appreciates highly the resolute support given to it by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries during the military conflict over Bizerte in July 1961.

In marking the day of evacuation, the Tunisians pay a tribute of respect to the memory of the Tunisian patriots who have given their lives to liberate their country, summing up the results of the creative activities to overcome the grim heritage of the colonial times. Meetings and public rallies are being held all over the country to mark this important event.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

LD132010Y Moscow TASS in English 1948 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 13, TASS--A Turkish Government delegation, headed by Deputy Prime Minister Hikmet Cetin, arrived here today to take part in the work of the third meeting of the Mixed Intergovernmental Soviet-Turkish Commission on Economic Cooperation.

At the airport the delegation was welcomed by Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Ties, chairman of the Soviet part of the commission, and other officials, as well as the Turkish Ambassador in the USSR Namik Yolga.

Economic Cooperation Talks Open

LD142223Y Moscow TASS in English 1918 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 14, TASS--"The Soviet Union is interested in the development of mutually beneficial equal economic cooperation with its neighbour Turkey, which is an important factor for strengthening good neighbour relations between the two states," said Semen Skachkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations, chairman of the Soviet part of the Mixed Inter-governmental Soviet-Turkish Commission for Economic Cooperation.

He was addressing today the opening session of the third commission meeting. Leading officials of Soviet ministries and departments and a Turkish delegation led by Deputy Prime Minister of Turkey Hikmet Cetin are attending the meeting.

The meeting is to examine the course of implementation of the agreements concluded between the two countries and discuss issues in connection with the implementation of the understandings, which were reached during the visit to the USSR in June this year of Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit and outline promising fields of cooperation.

The start of the new stage of bilateral economic cooperation was marked by the Soviet Turkish agreement signed in March 1967. Today its implementation has been practically completed. A number of big enterprises have been built in Turkey with Soviet assistance over the past years. These are for example, the iron and steel works in Iskenderun, the aluminum works in Seydisehir, an oil refinery in Aliaga, a sulphuric acid works in Bandirma and wood-fiber board [words indistinct]. At present, Soviet and Turkish organizations are engaged in joint work on various projects. Bilateral cooperation is successfully developing, in particular, in the field of energetics, ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy and the chemical industry.

In repayment for its assistance the Soviet Union receives products for its national economy. Thus, the development of economic cooperation has contributed towards broadening trade between the two countries. Over the last ten years, the volume of trade has almost trebled. The first long-term Soviet trade agreement for 1979-1981 initialled in Ankara on September 30th this year will contribute towards its considerable growth.

TURKISH CULTURE MINISTER ARRIVES, MET BY DEMICHEV

LD121508Y Moscow in Turkish to Turkey 1830 GMT 11 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Ahmet Taner Kislali, Turkish minister of culture, arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Ministry of Culture. The esteemed guest was met at the Sheremetyevo Airport by Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Soviet minister of culture, responsible officials of the Soviet ministries of foreign affairs and culture and representatives of the Turkish Embassy in the USSR.

During his stay in the Soviet Union the Turkish minister of culture will discuss with his Soviet colleagues questions connected with the further development of Soviet-Turkish cultural relations and will tour the Soviet Union.

Cultural Minister's Activities

LD151432Y Moscow TASS in English 2017 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Baku, October 14, TASS--The broadening of cultural cooperation between Turkey and the Soviet Union serves towards strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between our peoples, said Turkish Minister of Culture Ahmed Taner Kislali during his meeting with Minister of Culture of Azerbaijan Zakir Bagirov.

The Turkish guests currently on a visit in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Ministry of Culture visited Moscow and spent one day in Baku. They visited a number of cultural institutions and heard performances by pupils of a children's musicschool and masters of arts.

The guests will leave for Tashkent, the capital of Uzbekistan, on Sunday. They are also to visit Samarkand and Leningrad.

CPSU BIRTHDAY MESSATE TO AKEL'S PAPAIOANNOU

LD121339Y Moscow Pravda in Russian 8 Oct 78 P 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Ezekias Papaioannou, general secretary of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus [AKEL]

Dear Comrade Ezekias Papaioannou.

The CPSU Central Committee sends you, an eminent figure in the international and Cypriot workers movement, warm, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on your 70th birthday.

Soviet people know you well as a courageous and active participant in the struggle against imperialism, reaction and fascism and for the democratic development and social progress of Cyprus, as an indefatigable fighter for the strengthening of ties between the CPSU and AKEL and as a consistent supporter of all possible strengthening of friendship between the peoples of Cyrpus and the Soviet Union.

We wish you, dear Comrade Ezekias Papaioannou, good health, long years of life and success in your struggle for the interests of the working class and all working people of Cyprus and for peace, democracy and socialism.

[Signed] The CPSU Central Committee.

VANCE ARRIVES IN PRETORIA FOR NAMIBIA TALKS

LD160230Y Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The United States state secretary, Cyrus Vance, has arrived in Pretoria, where together with foreign affairs leaders from Britain, Canada, West Germany and France, he will hold talks with South African leaders on Namibia. The Western envoys hope to persuade South African rulers to give up plans for holding the so-called elections, and creating a puppet state. They are insisting on carrying out their own scheme of a Namibian settlement that takes into account Western interests.

WEST'S, SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERESTS COINCIDE IN NAMIBIA

LD151750Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] According to reports from Pretoria a meeting between foreign ministers of the United States, Britain, Canada, the FRG and France and the leaders of the Republic of South Africa, which will discuss the Namibia issue, is to be held there on Monday. This is not the first such meeting, our commentator notes, as the representatives of the five Western powers have periodically been assembling in Pretoria for the past 2 years, allegedly to seek peaceful ways of solving the Namibia problem. The essence of the problem is that the South African racists, who are unlawfully occupying Namibia, do not want to quit this country which is very rich in useful minerals. The Western powers have a great deal of investments in Namibia, and together with South Africa annually take out in the form of profits and dividends half the gross national product of the country. It is obvious that they are not interested in changing the present state of things either.

However, the successes in the struggle by Namibian patriots, which has proceeded under the leadership of the South-West Africa People's Organization, the pressure of the progressive public and the UN demands that the unlawful occupation be ended and the people of Namibia be granted their right to self-determination, are forcing Pretoria and the Western powers to maneuver.

Thus, the Republic of South Africa has announced that it will grant independence to Namibia, but only on its own terms. It has rejected the Security Council's demands that the occupation troops be withdrawn and general free and democratic elections be held under international supervision. Pretoria's rulers intend to hold elections on 4 December to a so-called constituent assembly, into which they want to drag puppets, under cover of their bayonets, in order to hand power over to them on 31 December this year.

Dr David Owen, the British foreign secretary, said in London as he set off for his trip to southern Africa: We are not going to Pretoria for talks on the basis of threats. In other words, the diplomatic leaders of the United States, Britain, Canada, the FRG and France will on this occasion too be continuing their previous tactics of persuading the racists. They have common interests in Namibia, and therefore the chief aim of the coming talks is to create an appearance of Western pressure on South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICAN TU DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY PIMENOV

LD131429Y Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation's Arrival"]

[Text] A delegation of the South African Trade Union Congress [SATUC] arrived in Moscow 10 October. The delegation consists of SATUC Chairman Stephen Dlamini; Aaron Pemba and George Monare, secretaries of the trade union center; and Eric Mchali, SATUC representative at the WFTU.

The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by AUCCTU Secretary P.T. Pimenov.

The delegation will have talks on the further development of friendly relations, on cooperation between the AUCCTU and the SATUC and on further support for the South African working people's struggle against apartheid and racism and for their national and social liberation.

MENGISTU STATES AIMS OF ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION

LD151414Y Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, October 15, TASS--The main aim of the Ethiopian revolution is final elimination of the vestige of imperialism and feudalism, formation of a political party of the working class and construction of a society of justice and equality. This has been stated here by chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia, Mengistu Haile Mariam.

The chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia called upon the broad popular masses of the country to give a resolute rebuff to all designs of external and internal reaction, the forces of international imperialism, to give all-round support to the fundamental socio-economic transformations carried out by the revolutionary government.

DANIEL ARAP MOI SWORN IN AS NEW KENYAN PRESIDENT

LD141140Y Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nairobi, October 14, TASS--The ceremony of swearing in Kenya's new president and commander in-chief of the armed forces, Daniel Arap Moi, was held today in the Uhuru Park in Nairobi. In the presence of representatives of the Kenyan public, the diplomatic corps, local and foreign press, the new head of the Kenyan state swore allegiance to the interests of the nation and state. The vice president of the republic, Mwai Kibaka, members of the cabinet of ministers and commanders of different services of Kenya's Armed Forces were then sworn in. The new president of Kenya made an address to the nation.

TANZANIAN PAPER SCORES CIA ACTIONS IN AFRICA

LD131452Y Moscow TASS in English 1325 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, October 13, TASS--The Tanzanian newspaper KIONGOZI has laid bare the subversive activity of the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States in the African Continent.

In its operations in Africa, the article runs, the CIA uses diverse methods: propaganda and misinformation, bribery of leaders of different organizations and movements, plotting and killings of politicians. The newspaper recalls the CIA's (?operations) in Angola [word indistinct] the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola (MPLA), active interference of that [words indistinct] in the events in the African Horn where it exerted efforts to undermine the revolutionary development of Ethiopia.

Special services of the United States, the article runs, have had a [words indistinct] activities of such organizations as the African-American Institute which grants stipends to a certain category of Africans for them to study in the United States with a view to bribe them and to draw to the instruction of the Central Intelligence Agency against progressive writers, artists and other workers in culture of the continent. In its actions, the newspaper writes, the CIA frequently resorts to services of missionaries and members of the American "Peace Corps."

The CIA, (?stresses) the KIONGOSI, is an active proponent of the imperialist policy of U.S. ruling circles, which constantly interfere in internal affairs of African states, which seek to put in power in countries of the continent the regimes which are to the liking [words indistinct] countries.

SIERRA LEONE'S INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM EXAMINED

LD141546Y Moscow TASS in English 2050 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Freetown, October 13, TASS--(TASS correspondent Aleksandr Suchkov).

The programme for the industrial development of (?this) African country for the next five years provides for a strengthening of Sierra Leone's economic independence. Main attention will be devoted to ensuring an upswing of the ore mining industry, in the first place of diamond mining industry, which at present accounts for more than a half of currency earnings by the state. It is planned to ensure an increase in such earnings by 30 million leone, also through resolutely combatting illegal mining and smuggling of diamonds abroad. (?It is planned) to achieve a growth in the production of other minerals, in particular of bauxites, rutile and ilmenite. Considerable appropriations are channelled to the development of the power industry and transport.

A decisive role in the implementation of the industrialisation programme is assigned to the national industrial development corporation and the Diminco diamond company.

Measures are taken for a balanced development and diversification of national economy. Two factories for the production of palm oil and a brick works have been recently commissioned. A sugar refinery and a factory for the production of canned fruit and juices are speedily built in Tonkolili area. A leading role at state enterprises is played by engineers trained at the national university (?and at) Soviet higher educational establishments.

TENSION IN INDIAN OCEAN DUE TO 'SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES'

LD062206Y Moscow TASS in English 1743 GMT 6 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 6, TASS--"The turning of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone is a vital problem and it must be solved because lives of many nations depend on its solution," writes an IZVESTIYA commentator.

"The U.N. Special Committee on the Indian Ocean called once again, at its recent meeting, the attention of world public to the necessity to solve difficult problems in this political and geographical area."

"Tension in this region is created by the subversive activities of imperialist powers, and first of all by the USA which is building on the Diego Garcia Island its top-secret strategic base. Concerned at the growth of the U.S. military presence, including nuclear presence, in the Indian Ocean, the coastal states came out with a proposal to turn the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. The desire of the states in the area to safeguard their borders and interests was supported by the majority of the U.N. members. The Soviet Union demonstrated its full understanding of the problem by its support of the idea of declaring the Indian Ocean a peace zone for all times."

"The Soviet-American talks on the limitation and the subsequent cutting of military activities in the Indian Ocean became a considerable contribution to the realization of the true aspirations of the coastal states," continued the commentator. "The proposals made in the UNO by the Soviet Union 'on practical ways to end the arms race' pay special attention to the relaxation of tension in the Indian Ocean."

"Justified concern on the part of many states is caused by the fact that the Soviet-American talks have been 'freezed,' not on the initiative of the Soviet Union, since February this year. Quite strange in this light appears the position adopted by Peking. The Maoist ideologists are not in the least disturbed by the growth of the U.S. military power in the Indian Ocean. Ruthlessly distorting the Soviet approach to the problems of detente in the Indian Ocean, Peking is deliberately aggravating tension in the Indian Ocean."

INDIA CONCERNED OVER PRC'S ACTIVITY ON PAKISTAN BORDER

LD091522Y Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Delhi, October 9, TASS--India is concerned over China's increased subversive activity in the areas adjoining India's state border. It became known in official Indian circles that China is building two runways near Karakorum highway running across Pakistan's territory in direct proximity to the border with India, the PRESS ASIA INTERNATIONAL NEWS BULLETIN says. Such facilities, whose military purpose is undoubted, are a direct threat to the country's security, the bulletin notes.

AFGHAN MINISTER PANJSHIRI PRAISES AFGHAN-SOVIET RELATIONS

LD151705Y Moscow TASS in English 1434 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 15, TASS--No power can undermine durable friendship between the peoples of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, said the Chairman of the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society, Minister of Public Works Dastagir Panjshiri. He spoke at a meeting devoted to the opening of the new academic year at the Russian language courses at the Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society.

Friendly relations between the peoples of our countries have a long history, he said. This friendship was established at a time when the Soviet Union, the state of workers and peasants, recognized Afghanistan, being the first state in the world to do so. Since that time friendship between the two peoples is developing and strengthening.

The Russian language is useful in the development of all-round relations between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the USSR, the minister said. This is why such a great attention is paid in Afghanistan to the Russian language studies since the April Revolution of 1978.

The Russian language courses at the society are now attended by some 500 Afghan workers, employees, students. The Russian language is also studied in many higher-educational establishments of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN MINISTER PRAISES BREZHNEV'S BAKU SPEECH

LD131454Y Moscow TASS in English 1307 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 13, TASS--The people and leaders of Afghanistan have received with profound gratitude and admiration Leonid Brezhnev's speech in Baku, it was stated by Mohammad Hasan Shafi'i, minister for information and culture of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The speech by the head of the Soviet state, which is of tremendous importance for the new Afghanistan, the minister pointed out, contains convincing facts, testifying to the great successes of the Soviet Union in the implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. It furnishes a thorough analysis of the most topical questions of the international situation, maps out clear-cut ways of struggle for consolidating detente, for international security, peace, equitable cooperation and international [words indistinct].

Touching on Soviet-Afghan relations, M.H. Shafi'i said: Such important historic events as victory of the Afghan people in their anti-colonial struggle for national independence in 1919 and victory of the April Revolution of this year over the forces of feudalism, imperialism and reaction occurred in the life of our country during the past sixty years. In 1919, the minister pointed out, the great Lenin--founder of the world's first state of workers and peasants--extended a hand of friendship and support of Afghanistan. And in our days, after the victory of the April Revolution in Afghanistan, L.I. Brezhnev, outstanding leader of the Soviet state, who is loyal to Lenin's behests, resolutely came out in support of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

MOSCOW HAILS PHAM VAN DONG'S TOUR OF ASEAN COUNTRIES

OW152059Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1430 GMT 14 Oct 78 OW

[Leontyev commentary]

[Text] The Soviet people are well aware that, since its emergence, the SRV has implemented a peace-loving foreign policy, struggled to make the situation in Asia healthful and has promoted development of relations of friendship and cooperation with all other Asian countries on the basis of lasting stability and the principles of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual nonaggression, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. The 30-year war, rife with hardships, has destroyed millions of Vietnamese. The heroic Vietnamese people are eager for peace. The people of other Aisan countries have the same wish.

It is not surpirsing that Washington and Peking have failed in their plot to incite Southeast Asian countries' resistance to Vietnam. Both public opinion and the governments of ASEAN countries have highly valued and responded to Vietnam's peace initiative. Premier Pham Van Dong's Bangkok visit has yielded good results. According to a Bangkok-based REUTER report, his visit took place in a cordial atmosphere, marking great progress in the development of Vietnam-Thailand relations. Moreover, it has contributed to enhancing Vietnam's prestige.

Greeting Comrade Pham Van Dong, Thai Prime Minister Chanaman expressed satisfaction with the fact that bilateral relations have been constantly strengthened. Vietnam and Thailand have exchanged ambassadors and signed agreements on trade, economic, technical and aviation cooperation.

During Premier Pham Van Dong's visit, Vietnam and Thailand reached an agreement on cultural exchange. Recently, the Thai press generously commented on the SRV trade delegation's visit to Thailand, noting that the two countries will surely reach agreement on trade and economic cooperation on a broad basis. Comrade Pham Van Dong's tour of the Philippines and Indonesia has also achieved fine results. President Marcos stated that Premier Pham Van Dong's visit had broken the long-existing barrier of suspicion and fear in Southeast Asia, expressing belief that current agreements would contribute to building lasting peace in Southeast Asia.

The joint communique on Premier Pham Van Dong's visit to Indonesia stresses that both sides advocate building a stable zone of peace, freedom, independence and neutrality in Southeast Aisa. Recently, Malaysian Prime Minister Onn expressed a wish to consolidate cooperative relations with Vietnam.

During a long historical period, Vietnam and Malaysia were targets for the colonialists' expansionist acts. At present, the two countries have different political and social systems and little experience in diplomatic relations. But this is not an obstacle to establishing close bilateral relations.

According to political circles in Southeast Asia, current talks between Vietnam and Malaysia constitute a new favorable factor for establishing relations of peace, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Vietnam's peace initiative, with its fine results, reveals the imperialist and Maoist cliques' disappointment in their scheme of smearing the SRV and preventing it from establishing good relations with its neighbors. The world has witnessed such a scheme on several occasions. For instance, Peking documents distributed in Bangkok describe the SRV as the main danger and threat to Thailand's security. China's representatives have directly threatened the Thai powerholders, hinting that if Thailand establishes good relations with the SRV, Peking will have Kampuchea and guerrillas punish it for this act.

In defiance of Peking's threat and provocation, the ASEAN countries have manifested their determination to strengthen friendly and cooperative relations with Vietnam.

The Soviet people acclaim the SRV's new successes in implementing its peace-loving policy. Vietnam's constant efforts to establish relations of peace and neighborliness with the other Asian countries are consistent with the imperative interests of the nations.

VIETNAMESE FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS PRC BORDER VIOLATIONS

LD131624Y Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Hanoi, 13 October, TASS--The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam has made a statement of protest against violations of Vietnam's frontiers by armed forces of China.

Carrying out a policy, hostile towards Vietnam, the document points out, the ruling circles of China in the past few months have been more frequently using their armed forces for violation of Vietnam's territorial integrity, threatening the security of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in frontier areas. Soldiers of China's Armed Forces violated the Vietnamese frontier in September 47 times in 27 points throughout the Vietnamese-Chinese frontier.

China's Armed Forces, the document stresses, violate the frontier and make still deeper inroads into Vietnam's territory with every passing day. They conducted provocative actions, opened fire and killed people, blocked the People's Volunteer Corps and Vietnamese frontier guards, who were attending to their duties.

After the Chinese side declared the temporary suspension of negotiations between the two countries at the level of deputy foreign ministers on questions relating to persons of the Chinese nationality living in Vietnam, China's Armed Forces in a period from September 27 to October 5 violated every day the Vietnamese frontier in many areas. In the Bao Lak District of Cao Lang Province the Chinese military drove on the territory of Vietnam a 1,400 metre long road, which runs 30-50 metres deep from the frontier. A still graver violation was the intrusion into the territory of Vietnam on October 9 of about a thousand armed policemen, soldiers and militia men of China in the Van Lang District of the same province.

The trespassers of the frontier committed gross actions, which imperil the security of the Republic. On October 4 and 5 there were cases of violation of Vietnam's air space by Chinese jets.

The above-mentioned actions show that the ruling circles of China are still farther following the road of escalation of violations of sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam, jeopardizing the security of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, causing tension in areas of the Vietnamese-Chinese frontiers.

The Foreign Ministry of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the document stresses in conclusion, energetically protests against and strictly denounces these impudent actions of the ruling circles of China and demands discontinuance of such actions.

RADIO COMMENTARY PRAISES SRV'S FOREIGN POLICY

OW140940Y Moscow in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1300 GMT 13 Oct 78 OW

[Grammatikov Commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners: Soviet public opinion acclaims SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh's speech at the current UN General Assembly session reasserting that the foreign policy of the SRV, an independent and sovereign state, proceeds from the policy of promoting relations of peace, friendship and cooperation with all other countries. The Soviet people welcome and fully support the SRV's efforts to promote a healthy Southeast Asian atmosphere. As everyone knows, the Vietnamese people's historic victory in the struggle against U.S. imperialism constitutes an important factor in the struggle to turn Southeast Asia, where wars have erupted in several successive decades, into a zone of peace and neighborly relations. The Soviet press views SRV Premier Pham Van Dong's tour of a number of Southeast Asian countries as a mission of peace. In his tour, Premier Dong reiterated the fundamental principles of the SRV's foreign policy--respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality, and mutual benefit.

The Soviet Union sympathizes with the SRV's correct stand regarding settlement of problems with China and Kampuchea--problems created by the Chinese authorities. Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh had good grounds for declaring from the UN rostrum that the SRV Government's proposals aimed at settling these problems comply with the neighboring countries' interests, as well as with the cause of the area's peace and stability.

We are glad to see that the SRV has actively worked internationally in support of Soviet peace initiatives. Accepting the same objectives and Marxist-Leninist concepts, our two fraternal countries have demonstrated their unanimity regarding the most important problems, including those of war and peace, peaceful coexistence, the anti-imperialist struggle and support for national liberation movements. Dealing with these problems, Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman said that the common cause served by the Soviet Union and Vietnam is that of lasting peace and independence for all nations and social progress, which complies with the vital interest of the billions of people on earth. At the present UN General Assembly session, the SRV delegation head deeply valued the new Soviet proposal on signing an international convention aimed at insuring the security of more countries without nuclear weapons.

The Chinese delegate's UN General Assembly speech is quite contrary to the speeches of the delegates of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist countries. Peking's representative strongly slandered the foreign policies of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, attempted to negate the accomplishments of peace-loving nations and smeared all measures aimed at promoting neighborly relations and establishing relations of mutual benefit. He also advanced many illogical arguments concerning the new Soviet proposal, slandering the SRV.

In this connection, PRAVDA noted: The Chinese hegemonists are infuriated with the SRV's successes and increasing international prestige. Vietnam has refused to submit to Peking's pressure. The Maoist clique's foreign policy runs conter to the basic tendency of this era to consolidate peace and detente. The Soviet and Vietnamese peoples, as well as the peace-loving people of the world, are determined to continue working for victory of the ideals of peace, freedom and social progress.

GROMYKO SENDS MESSAGE TO DPRK'S HO TAM ON TIES ANNIVERSARY

LD131433Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--In connection with the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the DPRK, A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, has sent a message to Ho Tam, vice premier of the Administration Council and DPRK foreign minister. The telegram notes that over the past 3 decades relations of fraternal friendship and neighborly cooperation have formed between the USSR and the DPRK and that the Soviet people resolutely support the efforts which the DPRK Government is making to achieve Korea's independent peaceful unification. A.A. Gromyko expressed the conviction that relations between the USSR and the DPRK, reinforced by the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual aid, would continue to deepen and expand to the benefit of the peoples of both countries and in the interests of socialism and peace.

DPRK ENVOY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF USSR-DPRK TIES

SK140029Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 13 Oct 78 SK

[Text] Comrade Kim Chae-pong, DPRK ambassador to the Soviet Union, arranged a friendly gathering on 12 October on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the opening of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union. Attending the friendly gathering were USSR Deputy Foreign Minister Comrade Malyshev and other officials.

USSR-DPRK FRIENDSHIP OFFICIAL ON REUNIFICATION, ECONOMY

SK140027Y Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 13 Oct 78 SK

[Text] The chief secretary of the USSR-Korea Friendship Association, (Mokiyaki), has stated the following:

The Communist Party, government and all people of the Soviet Union support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country and all the constructive proposals advanced by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] regarding this issue, and call for the complete withdrawal of foreign forces from South Korea at the earliest possible date. We demand prompt implementation of the resolution adopted at the UN General Assembly to provide favorable conditions for converting the armistice into a durable peace in Korea.

(Mokiyaki) was speaking at a press interview with a TASS correspondent on the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Korea. He continued:

The relations between the Soviet Union and Korea have extensively developed in depth during the past 30 years. Trade and economic ties have been strengthened. (?Trade) increased by 15 times during the period from 1948 through 1977. The number of industrial enterprises built through cooperation in the DPRK has increased. Ties in the economic sector have been supplemented through scientific and cultural exchanges and through the contacts of social organizations and art leagues.

In conclusion, Comrade (Mokiyaki) said: The Soviet people believe that the fraternal friendship and extensive cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Korea will continuously grow and be strengthened in the interests of both parties and for the cause of peace, socialism and communism, based on the firm foundation of Marxism, Leninism and socialist internationalism.

TENG'S JAPAN VISIT AIMED AT PROMOTING MILITARIZATION

OW151353Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 12 Oct 78 OW

[Tsvetov commentary]

[Text] PRC Vice Premier Teng Hisao-ping scheduled to arrive in Japan on 22 October heading a 70-member delegation. Conservatives in Japan hail this visit without any reservation. But why are they so enthusiastic about the Chinese guest visiting Japan? It is because Teng Hsiao-ping's visit is expected to produce the move for Japanese militarization.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping's stand on Japanese militarization is crystal clear. He fervently favors Japan becoming a strong aggressive power which will pursue an expansionist policy in concert with China. When he met with a delegation of the New Liberal Club in September 1977, Teng said: I am in favor of the augmentation of Japan's self-defense capability. Moreover, when he met with a group of Japanese chief editorial writers this September, he said that if both China and Japan strengthened their self-defense capabilities, the two would be able to fall in step with each other. As early as 1975, when he met with Vance, chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation's Board of Directors, he stressed that China had no anxiety about the prospects of Japan's nuclear armament. What the Japanese leaders are trying to osbcure or cover up with ambiguity has been openly and frankly discussed by the other side at meetings, particularly after the signing of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty, as a political ally.

Compare Vice Premier TengHisao-ping's remarks with Article 9 of the Japanese Constitution, and you will see why, as warned by the Japanese press, he will not hesitate to repeat in Japan what he has said in Peking. According to the newspaper NIKKAN GENDAI, as Teng Hsiao-ping's arrival draws nearer, voices are rising in Japan demanding that the high-ranking Chinese official refrain from making any statements that would fuel the revival of militarism in Japan.

Teng Hisao-ping's aforementioned remarks constitute an interference in the internal affairs of Japan and go against the Japanese Constitution, but the Japanese Government does not care a bit about these remarks. Moreover, preparations are under way in Tokyo to welcome Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, as if he were a president or a head of state. This is real proof that the Japanese ruling circles are in agreement with his idea about Japanese militarization.

(Jiro Kamishima), professor at Rikkyo University, has said: I presume China is calling for military buildup in Japan from a Chinese point of view, but it is impermissible for Japanese politicians to support that call and try to lead the Japanese public in that direction. On the other hand, Professor Mashahide Shinchara, expert in German philosophy, has said: The present political atmosphere in Japan is similar to that prevailing in the 1930's when the Japanese-German-Italian anticommunist agreement was concluded. Under these circumstances, it is unpardonable for leading Chinese officials to make inflammatory remarks to whip up militarism.

SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE MEMORANDUM SIGNED IN TOKYO

LD131248Y Moscow TASS in English 1235 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 13, TASS--Soviet-Japanese negotiations that were going on for three days here ended in the signing of a joint memorandum. The sides discussed the implementation of the five-year agreement on trade and payments for 1976-80 between the USSR and Japan and expressed their satisfaction with its successful implementation. The volume of Soviet-Japanese trade in 1977 amounted to 2,300 million roubles. A number of questions pertaining to the prospects of trade relations was also discussed at the negotiations. The memorandum stresses that there are real possibilities to further develop mutually beneficial trade between the two countries.

U.S. ECONOMIC DELEGATION MAKES NO HEADWAY IN JAPAN

LD151322Y Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 15, TASS--The visit to Japan of a U.S. trade and economic delegation, headed by Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps has ended, but the delegation could not attain headway in solution of the question of expansion of American exports to Japan. The Japanese representatives only agreed it was necessary to reduce Japan's favourable balance in trade with the United States, but gave the American side no concrete promises to this score. The American delegation's visit to the Japanese Islands has again confirmed that there are acute trade and economic differences between Japan and the United States.

FRG'S SCHMIDT SPEAKS IN TOKYO ON NEED FOR SALT AGREEMENT

LD122134Y Moscow TASS in English 1923 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 12, TASS--Speaking at a press conference in Tokyo today, the FRG federal chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, said that at the talks with the Japanese prime minister, Takeo Fukuda, the need was unanimously noted of continuing the policy of easing international tensions. In this connection, he said, both sides expressed hope that the President of the United States, Jimmy Carter, and the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, L.I. Brezhnev, will find ways towards successfully concluding the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and signing an agreement. This would be of much importance for further progress in the cause of easing tensions in the whole world, C[illegible]ncellor Schmidt stressing.

Talks End

LD121000Y Moscow TASS in English 0928 GMT 12 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, October 12, TASS--Today talks between Japan's Premier Takeo Fukuda and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt ended here. They discussed international problems and bilateral relations. At their final meeting today they laid emphasis on economic problems, expressing anxiety over the present state of the monetary system of the capitalist countries. Takeo Fukuda and Helmut Schmidt also discussed commercial and economic contradictions between Japan and the Common-Market countries.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE SLOGANS FOR OCTOBER ANNIVERSARY

LD161045Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Apparent text of "CPSU Central Committee Slogans for the 61st Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] 1. Long live the 61st anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

2. Long live the Great October Socialist Revolution--the main event of the 20th century and the start of mankind's worldwide-historic turn away from capitalism toward socialism!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism--the mighty ideological weapon of all countries' working people in the struggle against imperialism and for the victory of socialism and communism!

4. Long live the Leninist CPSU--the inspirer and organizer of the victorious October Revolution and the leading and directing force of Soviet society!

Long live the great unbreakable unity of the party and the people!

5. May the name and cause of Vladimir Ilich Lenin--the leader [vozhd] of the October Revolution and the creator and leader [rukovoditel] of the Communist Party and the world's first socialist state--live on through the ages!

6. Honor and glory to the great Soviet people--the builder of communism and a consistent fighter for peace throughout the world!

7. Long live the heroic working class of the land of the soviets--the leading force in the building of communism!

8. Long live the glorious kolkhoz peasantry--active builder of communism!

9. Long live the Soviet people's intelligentsia--active builder of communism!

10. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia! May the sociopolitical and ideological unity of Soviet society strengthen!

11. Long live the fraternal friendship and unshakable unity of all the nations and nationalities of our socialist motherland!

12. Long live the Soviet Constitution--the fundamental law of the world's first socialist state of the whole people!

13. Long live the soviets of people's deputies! May the participation of workers, peasants and the intelligentsia in the administration of the affairs of the state and society broaden!

14. Long live socialist democracy, which insures genuine people's power and social justice!

15. Working people of the Soviet Union: Struggle to implement the historic decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and strive to totally realize the potential of developed socialism!

16. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the 25th CPSU Congress decisions and to raise production efficiency and work quality!

17. Soviet trade unions! Develop more widely socialist competition and the movement of a communist attitude toward labor!

Long live Soviet trade unions--school of administration, school of management, school of communism!

18. Young men and women! Persistently master knowledge and cultivate lofty conviction in yourselves! Learn to live, work and struggle in Leninist and communist fashion!

19. Long live the Leninist Komsomol--the Communist Party's reliable assistant and combat reserve and advanced detachment of the young builders of communism!

20. Long live Soviet women--ardent patriots and active builders of communism! Honor and glory to the mother who devotes the warmth of her heart to raising children who are worthy citizens of the socialist motherland!

21. Soviet soldiers! Tirelessly improve your combat and political training and be always ready to defend the motherland and the great gains of socialism!

Long live the valiant USSR Armed Forces--the reliable guard of the Soviet people's peaceful labor and bastion of universal peace!

22. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle to fulfill and overfulfill the 1978 plan! Strive persistently to achieve the highest possible labor productivity, production efficiency and work quality!

23. Glory to leading workers and production innovators--the standardbearers of the socialist competition to fulfill the 10th 5-Year Plan ahead of schedule and to raise production efficiency and work quality!

24. Working people in industry! Struggle to further develop and strengthen our motherland's industrial might! Commission production capacities more rapidly and use them efficiently!

Broaden the road for new equipment, progressive technology and leading experience!

25. Working people in industry! Increase consumer goods production and improve their quality and range! Meet Soviet people's growing requirements more fully!

26. Working people in construction! Strive persistently to insure the timely commissioning of production capacities and projects! Build to high standards, economically and on a modern technical basis!

27. Working people in transport and communications! Improve services for the national economy in every possible way, make more efficient use of transport and meet more fully Soviet people's requirements!

28. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle to implement the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee July Plenum and for the comprehensive and dynamic development of agriculture! Accelerate the pace of agricultural mechanization and chemicalization, land reclamation, and develop production specialization and concentration!

29. Working people in agriculture! Raise agricultural production efficiency! Make better use of land, equipment, fertilizers and all material resources and strive to obtain the maximum return on each ruble of investment!

Struggle for the successful implementation of livestock wintering and lay a firm foundation for a good harvest next year!

30. Honor and glory to rural working people who through their selfless labor are insuring successful fulfillment and overfulfillment of the socialist pledges for the production and sale to the state of grain, meat and other agricultural produce!

31. Working people in agriculture and procurement, transport, processing and trade enterprises and organizations! Strive persistently to insure that each kilogram of produce from fields and farmsteads is preserved and utilized for the good of the people!

32. Working people in trade, public catering, consumer services and housing and municipal services! Struggle for a high standard of services for Soviet people!

33. Working people of the Soviet Union! Struggle more actively to raise organization and strengthen order and discipline in every sector of work! Strive to save raw materials, fuel, electricity, metal and other materials!

34. Working people of the Soviet Union! Sacredly cherish and augment socialist property! Make rational use of our motherland's natural wealth!

35. Working people in the national economy! Persistently enhance your professional skill and master economic knowledge and modern methods of management and administration!

36. Specialists in the national economy! Rationalizers and inventors! Struggle more actively to make the fullest possible use of production reserves and to accelerate scientific and technical progress!

37. Soviet scientists! Raise the efficiency of scientific research and strengthen science's link with production!

Glory to Soviet Science!

38. Figures in literature and art and working people in culture! Bear aloft the banner of the party-minded and popular spirit of Soviet art and create works worthy of our great motherland!

39. Working people in people's education! Raise the efficiency and quality of instruction! Educate the rising generation in the spirit of communism, Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism and a conscious attutude toward studies and labor!

40. Working people in public health! Raise in every possible way the quality and standards of the population's medical services! Introduce the latest achievements of medical science more actively into practice!

41. Working people in physical culture and sport, sportsmen and sportswomen! Introduce physical culture more actively into Soviet people's everyday lives and develop more widely the preparation for the Moscow Olympiad-80!

42. Veterans of the revolution, the war and labor! Young people's mentors! Participate actively in the education of the young generation in the Soviet people's revolutionary, combat and labor traditions!

43. Young pioneers and schoolchildren! Wholeheartedly love the Soviet motherland and persistently master knowledge and labor skills! Prepare to be active fighters for Lenin's cause and for communism!

44. Fraternal greetings to the communist and workers parties--steadfast fighters against imperialism and for peace, democracy, national independence and socialism!

May the unity and cohesion of all the world's communists strengthen on the immutable basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism!

45. Long live proletarian internationalism--proven and mighty weapon of the international working class!

46. Proletarians of all countries, unite!

47. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of the socialist countries! May the world socialist system--the decisive force in the anti-imperialist struggle and the bastion of peace, democracy and social progress--develop and strengthen!

48. Long live the unity and cohesion of the communist parties and peoples of the socialist community countries!

49. Fraternal greetings to the heroic Vietnamese people who are firmly defending their national sovereignty, territorial integrity, freedom and independence!

May the Socialist Republic of Vietnam--important outpost of the forces of peace and socialism in Southeast Asia--strengthen and flourish!

50. Fraternal greetings to the courageous Lao people! May the Lao People's Democratic Republic, which has embarked on the path of building the socialist society, strengthen and flourish!

51. Fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries--selfless fighter against monopoly exploitation and dominance, for the rights of working people and for peace, democracy and socialism!

52. Fraternal greetings to the peoples who have attained liberation from the colonial yoke and who are waging a courageous struggle for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress!

53. Warm greetings to the peoples of Africa struggling against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism and for freedom, national independence and social progress!

Peoples of the world! Step up support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa for the complete liquidation of the racist regimes!

54. Warm greetings to the peoples of Latin America who are waging a courageous struggle against the oppression of the imperialist monopolies, against reaction and fascism and for the free, independent, democratic development of their countries!

55. May the mighty invincible alliance of the three main revolutionary forces of the present day--world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement--strengthen!

56. Fraternal greetings to the courageous fighters for the peoples' freedom and for democracy and socialism languishing in jails and fascist torture chambers!

57. Fraternal greetings to the working class and all working people and democrats of Chile, waging a courageous struggle against fascist reaction!

Peoples of the world! Strengthen solidarity with Chile's patriots!

Freedom to the prisoners of the fascist junta!

58. Peoples of the world! Redouble your efforts in the struggle for the complete liquidation of the consequences of the Israeli aggression, for the establishment of a just and lasting peace for all states and peoples of the Near East and against imperialist interference in the Arab countries' internal affairs!

May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the Soviet Union and the Arab countries strengthen and develop!

59. Peoples of the European countries! Seek persistently the full implementation of the all-European conference's Final Act and the transformation of Europe into a continent of peace, security, cooperation and social progress!

60. Peoples of the Asian countries! Struggle for the consolidation of peace, for cooperation and neighborly relations and to insure security in Asia!

61. Peoples of the world! Step up the struggle to remove the threat of a new world war and to deepen the relaxation of international tension! Expose the intrigues of the forces of reaction and aggression, militarism and revanchism--the enemies of peace and the peoples' security!

62. Peoples of the world! Seek to insure that the nonuse of force becomes a law in international relations and that nuclear weapons are banned for all time! Struggle more actively to end the arms race, which is dangerous for peace, and to make the transition to disarmament!

63. Peoples of the world! Demand the prohibition of the development and manufacture of new types and systems of mass-destruction weapons! Resolutely oppose plans for production of the neutron bomb!

64. Long live the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Soviet Union!

May the program elaborated by the 25th CPSU Congress of further struggle for peace and international cooperation and for the freedom and independence of the peoples be implemented in full!

65. Long live our great motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

66. Under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, under the leadership of the Communist Party--forward to new victories in the building of communism!

[Signed] CPSU Central Committee

SOVIET RECORD ON RIGHTS CONTRASTS WITH THAT OF WEST

LD092048Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0644 GMT 9 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, 9 October, TASS--For more than the 60-year period of the Soviet state's history, bourgeois propaganda has repeatedly tried to use the so-called issue of human rights to falsify Soviet reality and deceive the masses in capitalist countries, writes PRAVDA in an article entitled "Real and Imaginary Rights" [By Doctor of Historical Sciences B. Protoporov].

Attempts to defame our system and our reality have always suffered crushing defeat. This is not surprising, for lies, slander and insinuations fail when confronted by facts, real life and socialist ideas, the influence of which is consistently growing along with the successes of socialist building.

Almost 50 years have elapsed since the USSR totally abolished unemployment, the newspaper writes. Now the Constitution has consolidated, with Statute 40, the right of every Soviet citizen to not only work but receive guaranteed employment with a salary corresponding to vocation, ability, professional training and education.

Soviet legislation, PRAVDA stresses, categorically forbids discrimination in establishing wages on the basis of sex, race, nationality, etc.

The right of Soviet citizens to housing is guaranteed by the fundamental law of the USSR in a real and dependable way. Between 1951-1977, the newspaper recalls, the state built and handed over free housing for Soviet citizens in the amount of 55.77 million apartments. In other words, over 200 million USSR citizens celebrated housewarmings during this time. It should be stressed that payment for housing in the Soviet Union has not changed since it was established back in the late 1920's. It constitutes 4-5 percent of a family's budget.

The paper stresses the important role played by the USSR trade unions, the mass organizations of the working class and all working people in defending and implementing the rights of the working people. "Socialist democracy," PRAVDA notes, "being the natural expression of the political system of Soviet society, envisages close and organic ties linking the work of state and public organizations."

[Protopopov further contrasts the Western and Soviet records on employment, housing, education, medical aid and labor organization. He concludes: "Such is the striking contrast between the rights of the citizens of the capitalist world and socialist society. 'We have no reason to avoid serious discussion of human rights,' Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has declared. 'Our revolution and the triumph of socialism in our country have not only proclaimed but have truly insured the rights of the working person of any nationality and the rights of the million-strong masses of the working people in a way that capitalism has been unable to in any country of the world.'"]

BELORUSSIAN DEPUTY PREMIER KOLOKOLOV REPLACED

LD121343 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 7 October 1978 carries on page 2 Belorussian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees appointing Comrade Mikhail Vasilyevich Kovalev to the post of deputy chairman of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers and releasing Yu. S. Kolokolov from that post "in connection with his transfer to other work."

CHARDZHOUSKIY OBKOM REPLACES BUREAU MEMBER

LD121321Y Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 6 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Text] Chardzhou, 5 October, TURKMENINFORM--The 13th obkom plenum has examined organizational questions. The plenum released V.A. Kharkov from his duties as secretary and Bureau member of the obkom in connection with his transfer to other work.

N.G. Sapozhkov was elected secretary and Bureau member of the obkom.

GRISHIN SPEAKS ON SOCIALIST COMPETITION, ANNIVERSARY

LD130945Y [Editorial Report LD] Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 5 October 1978 carries on pages 1-3 a 9,000-word unattributed report, entitled "Toward New Victories in Socialist Competition," on a 4 October meeting of Moscow leading workers and production innovators to discuss "the results of competition for a fitting welcome to USSR Constitution Day and tasks for the successful fulfillment of the plans and pledges adopted for 1978 and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole." The report contains a 6,500-word account of a speech by V.V. Grishin.

Grishin begins by referring to the Constitution anniversary, describing its significance for the people and for party decisions. He goes on to highlight the Moscow workers' socialist competition initiative in connection with the 7 October Constitution anniversary and then details the successes of enterprises, collectives and individuals in Moscow. The final part of the speech concerns local economic matters. Grishin pinpoints the factors that determine the fulfillment of targets and then outlines the tasks facing the various sectors.

For the text of the above report, see future editions of the JPRS publication "Translations on USSR Political & Sociological affairs."

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 13-15 OCT

LD160420 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 13 October reports that the country's farms have stored over 126 million tons of hay and haylage. This is more than last year. Procurement continues in all the union republics. Ensilage is in progress. The radio adds that thus far 173 million tons of silage have been stored. This is almost 75 percent of the quantity planned. About 1/2 of fodder root crops have been stored over the past week. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Oshskaya Oblast in Kirgizia were among the first to report fulfillment of fodder production plans; more than 1.1 million tons of coarse fodder and a large quantity of haylage have been produced here.

At 0100 GMT on 14 October the radio reports that Kazakhstan's farmers are sowing winter crops on the 2d million hectares. Amounts to be sown have been significantly raised: In Vostochno-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast alone, for example, ear crops will occupy twice the acreage that was first planned. Numerous farms of the republic's southern oblasts prefer new strains: Dnepropetrovskaya-52, which is resilient to frost and drought and Mironovskaya-808, a high-yield strain.

At 1130 GMT Petr Akimovich Zabaznyy, agronomist of the RSFSR, reports on the harvesting progress. He says that the harvesting campaign is being completed in complicated weather conditions. Grain crops have been reaped and threshed in almost all areas of the country except the Non-Chernozem Zone where the frequent rains make it impossible to complete the harvest. Regarding late groat crops, he says that rice, buckwheat and millet have been harvested on 75 percent of the area. So far corn for grain has been harvested on 25 percent of the acreage sown. The farms of the Ukraine and Georgia recently began harvesting and in the Central Asian Republics harvesting is being completed. As in previous years an abundant crop grain harvest has been grown by the farms of Uzbekistan: 70 quintals per hectare, and by the farms of Kirgizia: 52; and by the farms of Kazakhstan: 48 quintals per hectare. He adds that 38 percent of the sunflower planned has been harvested. Mass sunflower harvesting is in progress in the Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus. The farms of the Central-Chernozem oblasts and Povolzhye have just begun harvesting.

He says sugar beet has been lifted on over 1/2 the acreage. At the same time as lifting, the beet is being transported to the sugar refineries. Also, potatoes are being lifted in difficult conditions. Approximately one-sixth still remain on the fields, mainly in the Non-Chernozem Zone. Furthermore, harvesting of long-stemmed flax, vegetables, fruit, grapes and cotton is continuing.

The radio also says that winter grain crops have been sown on 33.6 million hectares. Sowing of winter grain crops is continuing in the Northern Caucasus, the southern Ukraine and in the republics of Central Asia and the Transcaucasus. The shoots are in good condition. With the completion of the harvest an ever greater number of tractors is being shifted to plowing winter fallow.

At 1750 GMT the radio reports that the harvest is drawing to a close in difficult weather conditions. Grain crops have been cut and threshed with the exception of the Non-Chernozem Zone where rainy weather is hampering the harvest.

The radio adds at 0000 GMT on 15 October that Uzbek cotton growers have already delivered almost two-thirds of the promised amount of cotton. More than 1/2 of the sunflower crop has been harvested in the Ukraine where it occupies more than 1.6 million hectares. The Kamchatskaya Oblast farmers have successfully completed the annual plan for deliveries of vegetables to the state.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

ROMANOV DELIVERS REPORT AT SOSNOVYY BOR MEETING

LD131342Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A party organization meeting has been held in one of the new cities in the northwest of the country, Sosnovyy Bor. A report on the tasks of communists in the city stemming from the demands of the 25th CPSU Congress and the directives of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev was delivered by Comrade Romanov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Leningrad Obkom. It is reported that in Sosnovyy Bor preparations are in progress for the commissioning of the second stage of the most powerful nuclear power station in the world, the Leningradskaya AES. With its commissioning, the capacity of the AES will be 4 million kilowatts. A new industry, machine building for fodder production, is being established in the city. In the future the association complex will be the largest enterprise in the country for output of equipment to prepare high quality fodder.

BASHKIRSKIY OBKOM DISCUSSES ECONOMIC EDUCATION RESOLUTION

LD111135Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 78 p 2 LD

[Correspondent A. Petrushov report under general heading "Obkom Plenums"]

[Text] Ufa, 6 October--A Bashkirskiy Obkom plenum has discussed the tasks of the oblast party organization in fulfilling the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Work of the Bashkirian Party Organizations in Intensifying the Role of the Working People's Economic Education in Improving Production Efficiency and Work Quality in Light of the 25th CPSU Congress Decisions." M.Z. Shakirov, first secretary of the obkom, delivered the report.

A detailed resolution was adopted on implementation of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee.

Ye. M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, delivered a speech at the plenum.

RYABOV ADDRESSES PARTY CONFERENCE ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

LD140712Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] A conference was held today at the CPSU Central Committee of many Central Committee secretaries from the communist parties of union republics, kraykoms and obkoms, and leaders of ministries and departments. In light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee July 1978 Plenum, a review was made of progress in constructing industrial enterprises to produce mineral fertilizers, plastics and synthetic resins, chemical fibers, paper and other chemical and petrochemical products. There was a discussion on capital construction of chemical industry enterprises over the past 9 months. The attention of the conference participants was drawn to the need for a considerable increase in the rate of work in the fourth quarter, for complete fulfillment of construction plans and commissioning of production capacities in the chemical industry in 1978, and for ensuring the necessary work done in anticipation for 1979. A speech was made at the conference by Ryabov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Taking part in the work of the conference were Dmitriyev, Listov and Serbin, chiefs of CPSU Central Committee Departments; other of the CPSU Central Committee officials; leading workers of the USSR Council of Ministers and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, of the USSR Gosplan, the USSR Gossnab and the USSR State Committee for Construction Affairs.

At 0100 GMT the radio reports that Uzbek farmers have pledged to gather a record harvest of cotton this year: 5.7 million tons. Almost 2/3 of the promised amount has already been delivered. Kurskaya Oblast farmers have lifted sugar beet from 150,000 hectares: This is almost 80 percent of the total area. The 1 millionth ton of roots has already been delivered to sugar refineries.

At 0500 GMT the radio reports that the Kuban rice harvesting is in progress. Of 161,000 hectares sown, 137,000 have already been cut. The Kuban is to produce 820,000 tons of rice this year. In Tadzhikistan to date 660,000 tons of cotton have been gathered, one third was gathered by machine.

At 1600 GMT the radio says that in Stavropolskiy Kray sowing of wheat and barley on over 1.8 million hectares has been completed; vigorous shoots have appeared. The radio adds that sugar beet has been harvested from 80 percent of the area in Kharkovskaya Oblast. But some rayons are finishing work today, whereas others are lagging because of low productivity of teams and failure to work on a two-shift basis; technical assistance is poorly organized there, so machines stand idle for long periods.

At 1750 GMT the radio reports that the sowing of winter crops has almost been completed in the Kuban. Grains have already been sown here on 1.5 million hectares. Farmers in the northeastern areas have begun to apply fertilizers.

At 1900 GMT the radio says that winter sowing has ended in the Kalmytskaya ASSR; winter grain crops occupy over 400,000 hectares. It adds that the Orenburg machine operaters have completed autumn plowing on the 5 millionth hectare.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON FRUIT, VEGETABLE STORAGE

LD130947Y Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Conference at the Moscow Gorkom"]

[Excerpt] A conference of raykom first secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen has been hled at the Moscow Gorkom. Chiefs of Moscow Gorkom departments, deputy chairmen of the Moscow Gorispolkom, chiefs of Moscow Gorispolkom administrations and main administrations and leaders of city organizations participated in its work.

The conference examined the questions of completing the transportation and laying in for winter storage of fruit and vegetable produce from this year's harvest and insuring its preservation. It discussed holding a citywide Saturday and Sunday of voluntary work 14-15 October to improve the city's appearance in honor of the 61st anniversary of Great October.

Reports were delivered by Moscow Gorispolkom Deputy Chairman L.V. Deribin and Moscow Gorispolkom First Deputy Chairman S.M. Kolomin.

The conference was addressed by Moscow Gorkom First Secretary V.V. Grishin.

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

COMPLETION OF ROCKET LANDING IN PACIFIC ANNOUNCED

LD151909Y Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 15 Oct 78 LD

["TASS Announcement"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, October 15, TASS--In connection with the conclusion of the planned launchings of booster rockets, TASS is authorised to announce that the area of the Pacific limited by a circle with a radius of 130 nautical miles, with the centre having the coordinates 34 degrees 01 minutes of the northern lattitude and 176 degrees 53 minutes of the western longitude, that was mentioned in the announcement of October 11, 1978, is free to navigation and flights of planes as of October 15, 1978.

NEW COMMUNICATIONS SATELLITE MOLNIYA-3 LAUNCHED

LD131546Y Moscow TASS in English 1539 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 13, TASS--The Soviet Union today launched a new communication satellite, Molniya-3, to ensure the operation of long-distance telephone, telegraph and radio communication, transmission of programs of the USSR Central Television to points of the Orbita network, and to ensure international cooperation. It carries on board retransmitting equipment operating in the centimeter wave band.

The sputnik has an orbit with an apogee of 40,825 kilometers in the Northern Hemisphere and a perigee of 467 kilometers in the Southern Hemisphere. Its period of revolution is 12 hours 16 minutes and inclination of orbit--62.8 degrees.

SALYUT CREW IN FINAL STAGES OF UNLOADING PROGRESS-4

LD131246Y Moscow TASS in English 1233 GMT 13 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 13, TASS--TASS correspondent reports from the Flight Control Centre:

The 17th week of the orbital flight of Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov has been completed.

The crew is making today the concluding operations for unloading the Progress-4 ship. Equipment dismantled at the station is being carried into the cargo compartment of the ship. Operations for refueling of the tanks of the main engine of the station has been completed.

The program also envisages visual observations and photography of the earth's surface and world ocean and physical exercises.

Medical check-ups of both cosmonauts were carried out yesterday. They included checks with measured physical loads on the veloergometer. According to the results of the research, Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are in a good state of health. The commander has a pulse rate of 75 beats per minute, the flight engineer has the pulse rate of 63 beats per minute. Their arterial pressure is, respectively, 130 by 70 and 130 by 65 millimetres of the mercury column.